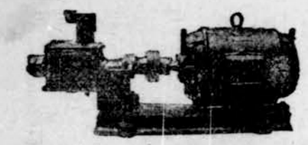
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BRAHMICA
Hair Tonic and Vitalizer
incorporating the volatile extracts of Brahmi, Arnica Montana with other approved hair remedies. Prevents falling and turning hair prematurely grey. Encourages renewed growth and Strengthens the Scalp.
ROY & COMPANY
176, Princess Street, Bombay. No. 2

VOL. XXVI NO. 113 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Subhas At Grips With Communal Problem

Congress President Meets League Chief

THORNY PART TO COME UP TO-DAY

Consultations With Leaders At Juhu Before Meeting Jinnah At Night

BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, AND MR. M. A. JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, WERE CLOSETED AT THE LATTER'S RESIDENCE FOR MORE THAN FIVE HOURS ON WEDNESDAY DURING WHICH PERIOD THEY COVERED CONSIDERABLE GROUND TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF COMMUNAL UNITY.

Talks To Be Continued

"We are both agreed to tell you that we had a friendly conversation," stated Mr. Jinnah to the waiting journalists, after the day's talk was concluded. The leaders will be meeting again at 8-30 p.m. to-day, Thursday, to continue their negotiations regarding the Hindu-Muslim question.

THE LEADERS MAINTAINED GREAT RETICENCE REGARDING THE TREND OF CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THE TWO ORGANISATIONS.

Broad Outlines Discussed

ENQUIRIES MADE IN INFORMED CIRCLES, HOWEVER INDICATE THAT CONSIDERABLE GROUND WAS COVERED AT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING, WHEN BROAD OUTLINES OF THE POSSIBLE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT WERE DISCUSSED. MOST OF THE TIME, MR. JINNAH DID THE TALKING AND INFORMED THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT AS TO WHAT WOULD BE THE CONDITIONS THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE FULFILLED BEFORE A COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT COULD BE REACHED.

The two leaders on Wednesday traversed the entire ground covered by the Gandhi-Jinnah conversations and thus the discussion on the first day of the Bose-Jinnah talks were of a general nature. When they resume the talks to-day, Thursday, they are expected to go into details of the terms of settlement.

Thorny Part

WHILE THE CONVERSATIONS HAVE BEEN VERY FRIENDLY AND CORDIAL ON WEDNESDAY THE THORNY PART OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE TACKLED TO-DAY (THURSDAY).

SUBHAS CONSULTS AZAD

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, who had more than an hour's conversation with Gandhiji at Juhu regarding the Gandhi-Jinnah conversations, had a few minutes telephonic talk with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, before he started for Mr. M. A. Jinnah's residence.

MEETING WITH JINNAH.

Subhas Babu arrived at Mr. Jinnah's residence at 3 p.m. and was received by Mr. Jinnah who shook hands with him. They both then moved to a room in the rear of the building, facing the sea.

The Congress President had with him a file, containing certain papers, when the conversations started. So also had Mr. Jinnah brought out some files, in which notes had been jotted down. The conversations continued uninterrupted till 8-5 p.m. when both the leaders came out of the room and posed for a photograph.

It is gathered that for most of the time, the Muslim League leader did the talking and the Congress President listened to the demands of the League and the "essentials," that the League President considered necessary for arriving at an amicable settlement of the communal question.

TO CONSULT COLLEAGUES.

Mr. Bose after hearing Mr. Jinnah wanted to consult his colleagues on what Mr. Jinnah had stated before resuming the talks the next day.

Immediately on his arrival at his Bombay residence the Congress President got into telephonic communication with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary.

The Congress President will meet Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad to-day (Thursday) morning at Juhu and acquaint them of what transpired at Wednesday's meeting. He will resume the conversation with the Muslim leader at night and place before him the views of his colleagues, on the basis of which further discussion would be carried on and terms of settlement drafted.

In the very nature of things, it appears that these conversations would be carried on for a number of days.

DEATHROLL IS 79

LONDON, May 11.

The official deathroll in Markham pit disaster now is 79.

CALCUTTA.—Ah Tow, a Chinese, who has been released after serving six years' imprisonment under the Arms Act following the find of five revolvers in his possession, has been again remanded into custody pending his deportation to Canton under the Foreigners' Act.—United Press.

Mahatmaji addressing the Students of the Peshawar King Edward College on Thursday. On the dais are seated, the Frontier Gandhi and some of the Ministers.

Fascist Revolution In Brazil

Police Chief Contradicts Rumours In Broadcast

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.

REPORTS WERE CURRENT IN EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA THAT FASCIST REVOLUTION HAS BROKEN OUT IN BRAZIL.

THE PRESIDENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN OVERTHROWN.

The Brazilian Chief of Police broadcasting from Rio De Janeiro stated that the revolt was organised by a group of Fascists and was easily overcome by the Police and Army. Fighting lasted from 02.00 hours to 05|30 hours today, insurgents attempting to overthrow President Vargas. Emilio Valverde, a prominent Greenshirt leader was among those arrested inside the War Ministry during an attempt to seize the barracks there.

The Police Chief added that the situation was completely under control in Rio and all over the country.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 11.

In consequence of earlier alarming reports the London Stock Exchange jobbers temporarily suspended dealings in Brazilian Government bonds.—Reuter.

Ministry Of Marine Retaken

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 11.

A revolt by a group of Fascists is reported in Brazil.

An official communique states that a band of armed Green Shirts and civilians wearing the uniforms of the police and marine officers attempted to seize public buildings including the Ministry of Marine and Guanabara palace.

The rebels seized the Ministry of Marine which was re-taken at 05/00 hours by the Army.—Reuter.

Crisis In Congress Secretariat

Departmental Heads And Freedom Of Opinion

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

It is understood that leaders at the head of the Congress organisation are faced with a ticklish problem because of the fact that several of the Departmental Heads in the headquarters offices of the All-India Congress Committee either do not believe in or conform in practice to the official policy of the Congress. On the other hand they generally propagate Marxist doctrines on the platform and in the Press.

Objection it seems has been taken that they being salaried servants of the Congress, must always support the official Congress policy in the public and ought not to carry on any propaganda which is not in consonance with that policy or they should tender their resignations and be replaced by those who have full faith in the orthodox Congress policy and programme.

This question seems to have assumed the importance it has on account of the anti-Socialist attitude of certain Congress leaders who are definitely opposed to propagation of marxism in India.

Chamanlall's Passport Cancelled

Bombay Customs Authorities Confiscate Blocks And Pictures Of Gandhiji And Congress Leaders

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, May 11.

I understand, under the instructions of the Government of India, the British passport authorities cancelled the passport of Mr. Chamanlall, formerly of the "Hindustan Times" who arrived in London recently and applied to Whitehall for the renewal of his passport.

It is also reported that the Bombay Customs authorities informed Mr. Chamanlall in London that they had confiscated a parcel containing pictures and blocks of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders which had arrived from Japan on the ground, they were used in the "Vanishing Empire."

At the same time, the Customs authorities presented Mr. Chamanlall with a bill for Customs duties on the parcel.

Confidence In French Finances

National Defence Loan To Be Issued Early Next Week

PARIS, May 11.

Striking restoration of confidence in the Government's finance was proved by the announcement that the maximum amount of 25 milliard francs was subscribed for Treasury Bonds and National Defence Bonds.

No further bonds will be issued and a National Defence Loan will be issued early next week.

It was generally assumed that no more than five milliard had been subscribed in Government bonds. The treasury states that since May 5 the return of fugitive capital abroad has been constant and regular. Government are arranging rapid payment of the sums due to public bodies and individuals. This is hailed as the first step towards invigorating circulation and reviving national economy.—Reuter.

Congress Premiers Arrive In Bombay

ISSUES BEFORE TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE

Agrarian, Social And Labour Relief Measures Loom Large

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE SEVEN CONGRESS PROVINCES, WILL COMMENCE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) AT 2 P.M., AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. BHULABHAI DESAI, AT WARDEN ROAD.

This is the first Conference after the Congress party had taken up office last July, held to co-ordinate the policies and the activities of the seven Congress Ministries.

It is understood that the position so far would be reviewed with particular reference to the Labour problems arising in the seven provinces. The agrarian situation and the relief measures proposed in this direction may also be considered.

While the financial aspect is left to be dealt with by the Finance Ministers and their experts along with the Finance Member of the Central Government, Social and Labour welfare legislation are considered to be questions which can be satisfactorily solved only by a joint effort.

BUSY DAY FOR KHER.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, was busy with the preparations for the Conference, when our representative saw him on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Kher called on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras Premier later in the evening.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces; and Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier N. W. F. Province, have telegraphically informed Mr. Kher that they would be arriving in Bombay this morning.

So also Dr. Khare Premier, Central Provinces has intimated that he would be reaching Bombay the same morning.

Sjt. Bishwanath Das, the Premier of Orissa, would most probably be staying as Mr. Kher's guest after his arrival.

The Conference is expected to last for two days.

PITCHED BATTLE ON SUCHOW FRONT

Seventy-Five-Mile Area Turned Into War Field

TOKIO, May 11.

It is reported from Tientsin that a pitched battle extending over a seventy-five-mile area is now in full swing on Suchow Front.

Suchow is a vital junction on the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY PARTS OF AMOY

TOKIO, May 11.

A naval communique states that the Japanese Marine Force has partially occupied Amoy City.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON AMOY FRONT

HONGKONG, May 11.

Following the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy U. S. gunboat "Asheville" and British destroyer "Dina" are standing by to evacuate foreign residents should the situation become more threatening.

The U. S. cruiser "Marble Head" proceeding to Hongkong from Manila was diverted by radio and is now proceeding to Amoy. It is reported severe fighting followed Japanese landing.—Reuter.

AGENDA BEFORE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Ethiopian Question To Be Taken Up To-morrow

GENEVA, May 11.

A secret meeting of the League Council in the evening has decided to take the Ethiopian question on Thursday.

It is understood that Lord Halifax will open the discussion and Haile Selassie will reply after which other delegates will make their declarations.

It has been decided that the Spanish question will be taken tomorrow afternoon and if there is time the Chilean demand for reform of the League and possibly the Swiss application for complete neutrality.

The Chinese appeal will again come before the Council on Friday with particular reference to Dr. Koo's demand for some concrete help and his appeal against the threat to use poison gas.

SPAIN'S PLEA FOR INVESTIGATION

Referring to the alleged Italian and German intervention in Spain, Senor Delvayo said that the Spanish Government were willing to permit any investigations that the Council might wish to make, with a view to establishing the exactness of his remarks. His Government suggested that the first of these investigations should deal with the despatch of Italian reinforcements, men and material, in the course of Anglo-Italian negotiations.

Lord Halifax said that the British Government were convinced that non-intervention was the best and only practical policy and they intended to persevere with it.—Reuter.

COMMONS PASSES EIRE BILL

LONDON, May 11.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Eire Confirmation Agreements Bill without a division. The Bill is being sent to House of Lords.

K. C. S. I. For New C. P. Governor

LONDON, May 11.

The King at the Buckingham Palace gave audience to Mr. Francis Wylie on his appointment as Governor of Central Provinces and invested him with K. C. S. I. —Reuter.

Mysore Congress Submits Demands To Government

ACTING PRESIDENT WILL MEET DEWAN TO-DAY

BANGALORE, May 11.

The Mysore Congress, it is understood, have submitted to the Government their demands in writing, which were considered by the Executive Council at its meeting this morning.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Acting President of the Mysore Congress, will meet the Dewan in this connection to-morrow.

The Settlement arrived at will, in due course, be submitted to the Maharaja for ratification.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Educated Young Girl or widow of any caste, employed in service to marry a youth of a rich respectable family. Photo essential. Correspondence confidential. Post Box No. 5, Budhwar Post Office, Poona, 2. (10227A)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Smart Shorthand Typists and despatch clerks for our water proof season. Apply K. C. Marrott. (10236)

Wanted Actors, Actresses, Directors, Financiers, Partners, Artists in all Cine-branches, knowing Hindi, Marathi or English. Male and female amateurs and others should apply with necessary terms to Post Box No. 5, Budhwar Post Office, Poona, 2. Photo is essential for selection. (10227)

Wanted: Smart educated young men to collect photographs and biographies and secure orders from respectable persons for "The States, Estates and Who's Who in India." Liberal Terms. Apply: Imperial Publishing Co., Post Box 250, Lahore. (10205)

Wanted Candidates to Qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10231)

Applications are Invited for the following posts:—1. Technical Assistant in Agriculture, on Rs. 140. (2) Chemical Assistant on Rs. 100 p.m. (3) Cereal breeder on Rs. 80 p.m. and (4) Soil Analyst on Rs. 40 per month. General Qualifications:—Applicants for posts 1 to 3 must have done several years' research work and published it in reputable journals. Special qualifications:— Technical Assistant must be a B.Sc. in Agriculture. (2) Chemical Assistant a B.Sc. in Chemistry and fully familiar with modern methods of soil, food and poison analyses. (3) Cereal Breeder a B.Sc. in Botany with special training in cereal breeding and (4) Soil Analyst an F.Sc., or B.Sc. in Chemistry and fully familiar with modern methods of soil analyses. The selected candidates will be on probation for two years. Applications together with reprints of published work and copies of certificates, should be sent not later than 4th June to **Box 6520, "Bombay Chronicle."**

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 invites tenders for the supply of Metals—Brass rods and sheets, Copper rods, sheets and tubes and Lead and Zinc sheets during the 12 months from 1-10-38 to 30-9-39. Tender forms obtainable from this office at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date is 17-6-1938 at 3 P. M. (S. T.).

(8469)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Trained Austrian Governess and Nurse at present Baghdad desires situation India. Good references. Write, Bacher C|o Dr. Stacey Northgate, Baghdad. (10217)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10218 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10194)

174. BOOKS

For Sale—Actuaries Students, Text Books, some unused Parts I, II, III. Box No. 10234, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matriculates to Become High Court Advocates within six months; home study. Advocates' Law College, Lucknow. (10229)

204 NURSING HOMES

Private Nursing Home for Nervous and mental cases and for mental and physical convalescence is now open. Home comforts, recreation, sea-bathing, etc. Apply to: Resident Medical Officer, Regeneration Clinic and Reception Home, Versova, Via Andheri, Bombay Suburbs. (10232)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential Travelling Agents all over India and abroad for our famous Bhavani Carpets on commission basis. For particulars apply to:—M. K. Muthuswamy Chettiar, Carpet Manufacturer, Bhavani, via Erode, S.I. Ry. (10226)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale—A House with a Garden area about 20 Bighas on the Ganges bank in Hardwar. Price 1,50,000 available in plots also. Unique bargain. Apply Box No. 10224, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

The Family Aiding Corporation, Ltd., Madras. The Corporation in its First Year has declared 50% (Dividend) as Special Bonus on Family Benefit Certificates of Rs. 5 value and Marriage Bonus of Rs. 1,125 in respect of 34 persons for the year 1937 and 1938. The Holders of the Certificates are entitled to get Marriage, Special, Retirement and Relief Bonuses and also Loans with Special Advantages. Wanted Divisional Organisers and Agents for every unrepresented District and principal Towns of Bombay Presidency and Native States on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 250 and 75 respectively. Apply for particulars enclosing 1-1|2 postal stamp to:—The Managing Director, 2|47, Singarachari St., Triplicane, Madras. (10225)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one certificate for 25 shares Nos. 17406/30 of the Shivrajpur Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Dr. Merwanji Erach Pavri have been lost or mislaid. The public are hereby informed not to purchase or deal with the above certificate in any way. Any claims must be notified to the above company within one month after which duplicate certificate will be issued and no claim will be considered.

Dr. MERWANJI ERACHJI PAVRI,
Colaba Castle Middle Colaba, Bombay.
(10235)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of (1) 124 S. P. Rooms at Naigaum, Scheme No. 60 and (2) 25 S. P. Rooms at Sion will be received up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- for each tender copy, by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th May, 1938.
(8521)

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

With reference to this office Notification dated the 3rd May 1938, it is hereby notified that the restriction to wagon supplies to Public Utility Concerns will have effect from the 8th to 22nd instant inclusive instead of from the 5th May 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta
Dated the 5th May, 1938.
(8501)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ZAHIR SHAH SOVEREIGN of Afghanistan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land, situate at the foot of and on the north side of Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2760 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. E/1451, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 6/7288, Cadastral Survey No. 266 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division together with the dwelling house and buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of P. H. Dastur, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Hiraji and on or towards the North and South by the Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward Nos. 2494 (1) (1A) (2) (3-4) (5) Old Street Nos. 493-495, 495A, 489, 491 and 1-2 New Street Nos. 118A, 495A, 112-114, 118B, 491.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1938.

A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(8519)

Public Notices

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME UNDER SEC. 354 C (i) (ii)

THE SION OVERBRIDGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME SCHEME NO. 74.

Pursuant to Section 354 C (i) (ii) of the aforesaid Act, notice is hereby given that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay already obtained I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, propose to make an Improvement Scheme for a portion of Municipal Wards F & G of the City of Bombay for forming new or altering existing streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which area is shown by thick red lines on a Map (being Plan No. 940, dated the 18th October, 1937).

The total area of the lands so needed is approximately 1333 Sq. Yds.

The aforesaid Map of the area comprised in the Scheme may be seen during office hours at the office of the said Corporation at Cruickshank Road within the Fort of Bombay.

(Sd.) D. SYMINGTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Dated this 25th day of April, 1938.
8461

S.S. "KEIFUKU MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th May, 1938, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped per S.S. "NANIWA MARU" from New Zealand Ports have also arrived per this steamer.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN CUPBOARDS CASH COUNTERS AND BEARERS ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of the Accountant General of Bombay, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 14th day of May 1938 at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at 'Gulestan' Building at No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, including:—

A big lot of Wooden Cupboards, Cash counters and Bearers etc.

Terms:—25 Per Cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1938, at 2 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed Properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP AT G. I. P. RLY. MECHANICAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on Tuesday, the 31st May 1938, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Aluminium scrap, Brass scrap consisting of Burnt, Yellow, Borings and Turnings Quality No. I and II, ingots, etc., Bronze scrap No. 1, 1A, 2 & 3A Copper scrap consisting of strips, tubes, cut pieces and utensils, burntwire, borings, miscellaneous usable, pipes with brass flanges, etc., lead scrap, white metal scrap such as borings, kutchra, ingots, No. 4 and 6 mushroom and square shape ingots, etc., zinc and gunmetal scrap, etc.

A deposit of 10 per cent in cash on each lot will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57 Medows Street, Fort, of Complete Household Furniture. Godrej Safe, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Remington No. 12, Remington Portable & Royal Typewriter, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets. H. M. V. Gramophone, etc.,

NOT YET?

HAVE YOU NOT SEEN

NIRMALA

STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI

Then GO and SEE IT TO-DAY.
It is Bombay Talkies' Super Screen Production.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES

OPERA HOUSE

To day: Zenana Show, 1-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
To-morrow, Sat, Sun, 2-30 p.m.
HUNS PICTURES'
"JWALA"
HINDI
From Saturday,
Marathi Version.

Next Saturday

SAGAR'S

New-type romantic Thriller

Dynamite
("Kiske Sajan?")

Starring
★ SURENDRA
★ BIBBO
★ MAYA ★ YAKUB

Coming to

IMPERIAL

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Tatjin Maru	23rd Apr	12th May
Keifuku	10th May	25th
Italy	25th	9th June
London	8th June	23rd
Himalaya	23rd	7th July
A St ame	10th	5th

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

NO TITLES

Bihar Assembly's Verdict: Hopeful Outlook For Tenancy Reform

PATNA, May 10.

The Bihar Legislative Assembly, passed to-day two resolutions; one, urging the discontinuance of the conferment of titles or titular distinctions; and the other, desiring that the following subjects be regulated in the Province of Bihar by an Act of the Federal Legislature:

(1) Statistics of employment; and
(2) Offences against and jurisdiction and powers of Courts in respect of the said Act.

Explaining the object of the second resolution, Mr. Sarang Dhar Singha, Parliamentary Secretary, said that the method of collecting the figures of the unemployed was to take the figure that of the educated employed, and of the educated to show the difference.

BILLS BEFORE HOUSE

The House will adjourn tomorrow, to meet again on the 23rd instant, to discuss the Supplementary Tenancy (Amendment) Bill and the Bakshat Land Restoration Bill, which are the only two Bills left for the present Session.

It is likely that the whole month will be taken up for finishing work of these Bills.

TENANCY REFORM

"The Searchlight" understands that further agreement on the remaining agrarian issues has been reached between the Congress Ministry and the Zamindars, as a result of which a new Bill to amend the Tenancy Act, will be introduced in the Bihar Assembly to-morrow (Wednesday.)

The Bill will provide for the abolition of the certificate procedure and salaami conferment of rights in the trees, etc., on the tenants, and also providing cheap and expeditious procedure for rent suits.

It is reported that an agreement on the Bakshat Land Restoration Bill has also been reached. —United Press.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN PRESIDENCY

Maharashtrian Deputation Waits On Kher

The Director of Information writes:—

A deputation of the Maharashtriya Mandal led by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar saw Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, on Wednesday morning and explained to him the work done by the institution in the field of physical culture which had received the support of the several educational institutions in Poona and other parts of Maharashtra.

The deputationists urged that the Mandal should be recognised by the Government who should render assistance for the development of its schemes of physical education.

The Prime Minister discussed with them the various schemes for nearly an hour and eventually suggested that it would be advisable for the Mandal to get into touch with the recently constituted Board of Physical Education, who would no doubt consider and advice Government about the Mandal's proposals.

"WEDDINGS ARE A TAMASHA"

Sunday Discourse At Mahim

(From A Correspondent)

"Weddings are a Tamasha" said Fr. J. M. Rodrigues, Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Mahim, when giving his reasons for his newest decision not to solemnise marriages hereafter on Sundays.

"Weddings will not be solemnised before the parochial mass on Sundays for many reasons" said the Vicar.

"In the first place, the bride and bridegroom arrive late, and we cannot wait for them."

"Secondly, weddings are a Tamasha. The presence of a bridal pair is a source of distraction to the congregation."

The Vicar did not stop at that. He went on to describe the 'tamasha' of bridesmaids, and anxious relatives of the bridal couple.

The bride he said "was uncomfortable in her new clothes. And so was the bridegroom. They distracted one another".

Bowing perfectly, he imitated the bestman in a very realistic manner. He deplored the formality by which a bouquet was presented to the bride. But he forgot to tell his listeners about the kiss, with which the lucky bestman is thanked for his trouble.

"Then there are the Trail-bearers. The bride wears a long frock. This frock is made long by the addition of a piece of cloth known as the trail and the people who hold this are the trail-bearers" continued the Vicar.

So in future those who desire to marry on Sundays, shall have to bring their own priest; the Vicar of the Church will have nothing to do with the wedding.

"There are many other reasons" said Fr. Rodrigues. But he did not tell his congregation what they were.

After his discourse, the Vicar read out a long list of bans of forthcoming weddings—the "tamashas" of which will be gone through with all solemnity by the priest a few weeks hence—but not on Sunday!

BAPAT PLEADS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Poona Observes "War Of Indian Independence Day"

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 10.

A mammoth procession under the leadership of Senapati P. M. Bapat wended through the city to commemorate the day of Indian War of Independence in 1857. The procession terminated in a huge public meeting on Shaniwarwada Maidan, where Senapati Bapat presided and speeches emphasising Hindu-Muslim unity were made by Mr. Bapat, Gulam Dastagir, Muslim leader, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and other Congress leaders.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Senapati Bapat regretted that even responsible leaders did not realise the necessity of communal unity as essential to gain India's freedom. He stressed the need of Hindu-Muslim unity at all costs and asked people to form a strong united front against British imperialism.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan also emphasised communal unity as the emblem of true nationalism and advised the formation of volunteer corps which would work for communal peace, even at the cost of life, as suggested by Mahatmaji. Communal leaders were responsible for communal hatred and they created disturbances in order to keep up their leadership. The sooner people recognise their true colour and dissociate themselves the better it would be for India's Independence.

The meeting passed off peacefully.

SUBHAS' HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF 1857

POONA CITY, May 10.

Passages from Barrister Savarkar's proscribed book, "War of Independence of 1857," were read this morning by some Hindu youths while observing the "Independence War of 1857" Day.

Early this morning a procession of Hindu youths paraded the streets of the City.

Later, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Swarajya Party with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the chair.

Prof. N. K. Behere of Nagpur and others addressed the gathering.

The following message from Congress President Bose was read at the meeting: "My respectful homage to the 1857 martyrs on the occasion of the observance of the Day."—United Press.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

While a case of cheating was in progress in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bapalal M. Trivedi, one of the accused in the case, addressing the complainant's advocate said, in an excited manner: "Why am I brought in this unholy business? I have been dancing attendance in Court for the last sixteen months and harassed for nothing. Don't forget that there is a limit to one's patience."

The complainant's advocate Mr. Vyas was taken by surprise at this unexpected turn, and was about to address the Court when the accused challenged the advocate to swear on oath that he was really implicated in the case.

The Magistrate asked the parties to be calm and not to get excited. The complainant's advocate then informed the Court that he was willing to withdraw the case against accused Trivedi.

Magistrate to advocate:—You could not have seen the way in which the accused looked at you.

As the complainant did not wish to proceed against Trivedi, the Magistrate ordered him to be discharged.

The case is a sequel to a complaint made by Chaturbhuj Purshottam Thakkar, a clerk, of Sheth Ramdas Khimji, charging Pitamber Kunverji Assar, Laxmibai, Ranbhabai, Bopalal M. Trivedi and Sumatabai with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000 and abetment.

After hearing the complainant, the Magistrate remarked that it was a pity that the complainant had been deprived of his wife and Rs. 2,000.

The complainant stated that the accused were introduced to him in 1936 and the first accused represented to him that he was a Bhatia and that he was prepared to give his daughter in marriage for a consideration. The other accused told the complainant that the girl was extremely good natured and would make an ideal wife. The consideration for marriage was Rs. 5,000. Negotiations were continued for some time and ultimately a bargain was struck for Rs. 2,000.

Continuing, the complainant said the marriage was celebrated at Cambay on June 22, 1936, and Rs. 2,000 were paid. The girl then lived with the complainant and it was then only that he knew that a "huge fraud" had been played on him. His wife clandestinely ran away from him thrice when he reported to the police. He also came to know that the girl was not a Bhatia but a Brahmin and that she was not the first accused's daughter.

The complainant's advocate informed the Court that a settlement was likely to be arrived at between the parties and applied for a postponement.

Magistrate: What are the terms of the settlement.

Advocate: My client is prepared to keep the girl as his wife if she is given back. True, it is an objectionable marriage between a Bhatiya and a Brahmin, but my client is prepared to take the risk even if he is excommunicated. In the alternative we must get Rs. 2,000 which we have given as consideration for the marriage.

The Magistrate discharged Bapalal M. Trivedi and Sumatabai as the complainant did not wish to proceed against them.

Among the witnesses cited by the complainant are a Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, a well-known Advocate and the principal of a girls' school at Dadar.

The case stands adjourned.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressing the gathering in the Corporation Hall last evening. Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay is seen seated to the left of the Congress President.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 30 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15 (Mon)	15 50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday. 7-15 a.m

MINIMUM WAGE FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE "MENIALS"

By a resolution moved by Mr. M. V. Dhonde and seconded by Mr. Gole, the Schools' Committee at its meeting on Wednesday decided to fix the minimum wage of the "menials" under it at Rs. 25-1-35. The Committee, further, confirmed the interpretation of its Secretary of the resolution regarding the pay of the "menials" of the Standing Committee. According to the Secretary's interpretation which took exception to that of the Standing Committee, all the male, female and juvenile menials who are on our Establishment schedule drawing their remuneration through the monthly paybills require to be paid at Rs. 25 p.m. as minimum salary."

CHITTIVILASA JUTE MILLS STRIKE

VIZAGAPATAM, (By Mail).

The strike in the Chittivilasa Jute Mills still coritinues, and all workmen who are perfectly peaceful are keeping away from the mills.

The authorities of the mills have issued a notice to the workers stating that the wages due to the workers till the date of the strike would be paid to them at the main gate of the mills to-day between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

The workers, however, decided yesterday not to go to the premises of the mills to receive wages till a settlement of their dispute with the authorities of the mills is reached.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Recorded Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-10 Recorded European Music 5-30 Bombay Orchestra. Dhani. 5-40 AIR Bhajan Mandal. 5-50 Ragmala. 6-0 Sawai Gandharva. Classical music. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 It was in the News. 7-15 Shreemant na Chchoru. Play in Gujarati. By Narottam Madhavdas.

p.m.

8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Marathi Garbas. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Marathi Garbas (contd.). Krishna Krida. 9-30 News. 9-45 Some Famous Trials. Talk by Sohrab D. Vimadalal. Bombay I: Medium-wave. 10-0 Sawai Gandharva. Classical and light music. 11-0 Close down. Bombay II: Short-wave. 10-0 Richard Crooks: Tenor. 10-7 Joan Cross: Soprano. 10-10 Chamber Music. 11-10 Close down.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.

7-0 Dawn. 7-10 Rekhabai. 7-30 Usman Khan. 7-50 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-10 Instrumental Interlude. By AIR Orchestra. 8-20 Abdul Haq Qureshi. News. 8-40 English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II.

12-0 Twelve Famous Artists.

p.m.

1-0 Familiar Pieces.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.

6-0 AIR Orchestra. 6-10 Music for All. 7-0 Nautch Gat on Sarinda. 7-5 For Highbrows. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Laughter and Tears. Talk in Hindustani by Balkrishan Dass. 8-30 Prem Geets. 8-45 Vida-i-Akhar. 9-0 Rekhabai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Albert Ketelbey's Orchestra. 9-50 Matters of Moment B B C Relay. Talk by Hon. Harold Nicolson. 10-5 Joe de Souza. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Provincial Airs. 8-15 to 9-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Popular Music. 10-30 Night Ragas. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Radio Quartette. 1-36 School Programme. 1-51 Science of Music. 2-6 Music by the Riverside. 5-6 For the Countryside. 5-36 Biresh Ukil. 5-46 Chamu Misra. 6-6 Musical Variety. By Sangit Sangha. 7-21 Dabir Khan. 7-51 Composition of Songs, talk in Bengali by Qazi N. Islam. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Natu Mukherjee 8-41 Parula Chakravarty. 9-1 Commercial News. Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Ted Frangopoulo and his B H. Boys 9-36 Judging People by Their Hats. Talk by L. P. Atkinson. 9-51 In Studio To-night.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-35 Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-25 Shamim Begam. 7-45 Readings. 8-0 Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal. 8-20 Kali Ghataen. 8-30 Bai Saraswatibai. 8-55 p.m. Shamim Begam, 8-15 p.m. News Weather in Hindustani, 9-30 p.m. In English, 9-45 p.m. Women talk by J. B. Cartland, 10-0 p.m. Shamim Begam, 10-20 p.m. Khyber Orchestra Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay Thumri 10-40 p.m. Do Parosi by Hamid and Prem.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres 1,08 kc/s

6-0 p.m. A Studio Concert, 7-0 p.m. For Countryside, 7-30 Ata Mohammad and Party, 7-50 p.m. Classical Music, 8-15 p.m. Current Events review in Hindusthani by G. R. Mihr, 8-30 p.m. Zahur and Party, 8-50 p.m. Light Music, 9-5 p.m. Ali Bakhsh Zahur, 9-15 p.m. News Weather Report in Hindustani, 9-30 p.m. In English, 9-45 p.m. Classical Music, 10-0 p.m. Light Music, 10-20 p.m. Ali Bakhsh Zahur, 10-30 p.m. Airvoice Orchestra, 10-40 p.m. Anwar Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s

6-30 p.m. Mumtaz Khan, 6-55 p.m. Anis Khatoon, 7-20 p.m. Lucknow Orchestra, 7-30 p.m. Mumtaz Khan, 7-45 p.m. Birbal talk in Hindustani by A. B. Asi, 8-0 p.m. Ghalib-Dagh-Amir Mumtaz Khan, Anis Khatoon, 8-25 p.m. Rahmat Ali, 8-35 p.m. Anis Khatoon, 8-55 p.m. Mumtaz Khan, 9-15 p.m. News, Weather in Hindustani, 9-30 p.m. in English, 9-45 p.m. New Books reviewed by F. T. Roy, 10-0 p.m. Parshotam Narain, 10-20 p.m. Mumtaz Khan 10-40 p.m. Anis Khatoon

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Famous London Buildings. 8-0 Selections The Beggar's Opera. 8-10 Gang Smasher. 8-30 Milestones of Melody. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Hon. Heold Nicolson, M.P. 10-5 Sailors song.

10-50 TO 11-45 P.M. ARABIC PROGRAMME

GSO 15-18 Mc/s (19.76) GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.)

GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

Mr. Kurwa To Act As Small Causes Court Chief Judge

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal, is proceeding on leave for four months and a half from June 2. Mr. S. E. Kurwa officiates as Chief Judge during his absence on leave and Mr. V. V. Oak officiates in place of Mr. Kurwa.

DEMAND FOR RETURN OF FORFEITED LANDS

Peshawar Dist. Conference Declares For Non-Participation In War

PESHAWAR, May 9.

Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, President-elect of the District Political Conference, was taken out in a procession through principal bazars last evening. The procession contained thousands of Red Shirts from all over Province.

About one lakh of people attended the Conference at Shahibagh. On the dais were seated the Khan brothers, the Finance and Education Ministers, Members of the Provincial and District Congress Committee and Assembly members.

After Mr. Aligul Khan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, had delivered his address, the President explained at length how India was being exploited, and declared that proportionately a large number of Indian Muslims had joined the Congress.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Referring to the Frontier Congress Government, he opined that it was the Government's duty to protect culture, religion and the lives of minorities and assure the Hindu minority that they were safer in the Frontier than the Muslim minorities in the provinces with Hindu majorities.

Referring to communal organisations, he declared that either they did not understand the correct situation or were deliberately misleading the country. He condemned the kidnapping of Hindu women.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan then announced the appointment of Khan Rab Nawaz Khan as Commander-in-Chief of Red Shirt Volunteers of the Province.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference passed six resolutions one of which demanded return of property confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movement and reinstatement of Government servants dismissed in that connection.

Other resolutions related to non-participation in world war, Afghanistan's anti-Indian trade policy and the Government's debt relief policy.

The conference concluded amidst enthusiastic scenes.—A. P.

NOWROJI HILL ESTATE ARREARS

Standing Committee Accepts Commissioner's Compromise Proposal

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation fell in with the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner for a compromise of its claims for arrears of rents etc. extending over Rs. 13,000 in respect of Nowroji Hill Estate.

It will be recalled that the suit was originally heard by Justice Kania at the Bombay High Court on July 2, 1937 and was dismissed with costs. Subsequently, the Municipality sought solicitor's opinion and according to it, the judgment involved such distortion of the ordinary law as between Lessor and Lessee and of the contractual relations existing between the Corporation and its lessees under the standard form of lease that they thought that the judgment ought to be taken to appeal to the higher court. Accordingly, an appeal was filed and a decree was secured in favour of the Municipality in terms of the plaint.

But in view of the contemplated move of the defendants to appeal to the Privy Council and the Commissioner's suggestion that if the defendants succeeded, the Municipality would be placed in a great disadvantage in connection with those leases, the Committee decided for a compromise without prejudice to the rights of the Corporation and on terms stipulated by it at a meeting on Wednesday.

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2½ ANNAS for 10

PS/32

Jepsen Cup Hockey

Victory For White Spiders

H. V. M. Defeated By 4 Goals To 2

The standard of Hockey witnessed in Wednesday's game in the Jopsen Cup Hockey tournament between the White Spiders and the Hindustan Vanaspati Club was rather poor. The former won the match by 4 goals to 2 without experiencing any difficulty.

Morrison, who played for the "Times of India" in the two previous tournaments, assisted the winners and proved to be the mainstay of their defence at the centre-half position. In Westerling and Thomas the White Spiders had two hard-hitting backs while the forwards, though not outstanding, combined well.

The game had hardly started when Pearson, White Spiders' inside-left, gave his side such an early lead accepting a timely centre by Smith. Five minutes later Wilson was responsible for putting the winners one more up after a solo effort.

Following this the play was dull and uninteresting and the White Spiders crossed over with a lead of 2 goals.

The winner's forwards got going again after the re-start and Pearson claimed his second goal of the match soon after, increasing the lead to 3 goals.

This big lead made the White Spiders take things easy. The H.V.M. boys took advantage of this. They worked hard and further encouraged with great support they received from the spectators in the fair sex stand, met with success when Rowley, their centre-forward, decreased the opponent's lead. Vanspol, the inside-right, followed suit and the H.V.M. were now in arrears of 1 goal only.

Things were again spoiled for the Hindustan Vanaspati when Smith, White Spider's outside-right, scored the fourth goal for his side and put them in a safe position.

There was no further change in scoring.

The Result:

WHITE SPIDERS	4 Goals.
H.V.M. 'A'	2 Goals.

The Teams were:

WHITE SPIDERS: Jones; Westerling and Thomas; Sullivan, Morrison and Lee; Smith, Wilson, Alvares, Pearson and Pereira.

H.V.M. 'A': Ellwood; Jones and Sturt; Dias, Otter and Stewart; Preece, Vanspol, Rowley, Foster and Adic.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Ahmed Din and Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

"Times of India" 'A' vs. "Times of India" 'B': 5-40 p.m.

LAHORE HOT WEATHER HOCKEY

Government College Fancied For Championship

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 11.

One of the leading hockey tournaments of Northern India, the Lahore Hot Weather Championship run by the European Gymkhana, starts here on Thursday May 12. It has attracted a large number of entries prominent amongst whom are the Government College, Lahore, who are strongly fancied to retain the championship, the Lahore Y.M.C.A. the Punjab Police and the North Western Railway.

It is understood that the Y.M.C.A. will have the services of Kinsley and B. Disney, two star players of the St. Anthony's Club, who have not entered their team this year.

WHITE LEPROSY
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A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

FAVOURITISM FOR RICH GYMS. TO GO

Ground Rent To Be Raised: Representatives Meet Morarji

The Gymkhanas on and near the Cooperage will not be allowed to enjoy the same extraordinarily favourable terms as they are doing at present, according to the plans of the Government of Bombay.

The Y.M.C.A., the Commercial Gymkhana, the Princess Mary Gymkhana and the Japanese Gymkhana hold the land in their possession on lease for the payment of a nominal rent. It is thought that it would be more equitable to charge them ground rent at a reasonable rate.

This scheme is proposed to be brought into operation after the present leases expire and new leases have to be taken out.

Representatives of the Gymkhanas met Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, at the Secretariat on Tuesday and were informed of the plan contemplated by the Government.

It is understood that the representatives generally accepted the conditions which Government propose to introduce in the new leases.

WELL-KNOWN POONA MERCHANT DEAD

Seth Ramnarain, Who Started Poona Bank And Cotton And Silk Mills

HARDWAR, May 11.

Mr. Harischandra, Editor "Hindu Weekly" Hardwar wires:

Rai Bahadur Seth Ramnarain, a well-known merchant and philanthropist of Poona passed away at 1-45 p.m. on the 4th May at

(Continued in next col.)

Refreshing to the Mouth

A few drops in half a tumbler of water makes the perfect mouth wash and gargle. Powerfully antiseptic — leaves the mouth clean and refreshed.

Odol MOUTHWASH

"NEVER OPPOSED CONGRESS DEMAND"

Bikaner Contradicts Delhi Newspaper Report

BOMBAY, May 10.

The Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Bikaner has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to a letter from its Rutlam correspondent published in the issue of a Delhi daily of April 29. In the course of various inaccurate and unfounded statements, this correspondent stated that the presence in Rutlam during the recent wedding of the rulers of "Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Panna, Cutch and the Nawab of Bhopal and several other rulers was an opportunity for a discussion of the pending question of proposed federation and that "the ruling princes of Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner Bhopal and others discussed their position and considered the attitude of the Political Department as well of the Congress."

"PURE INVENTIONS"

Certain views and statements were also ascribed to various princes, including the Maharaja of Bikaner, amongst which it was added that their Highness of Udaipur and Bikaner (a) "opposed the demands of the Congress" (b) "but expressed their desire to fulfil the wishes of the Political Department in regard to the establishment of legislatures"

I am in a position authoritatively and categorically to contradict the above statements. No such meetings, so far as I am aware, took place in Rutlam about federation or other political matters, nor did any conversation whatsoever take place on any political matters between Their Highnesses of Udaipur and Bikaner whilst the statements that rulers of Udaipur and Bikaner "opposed the demands of the Congress" or "expressed their desire to fulfil the wishes of the Political Department in regard to the establishment of legislatures"—whatever that may mean —are pure inventions."—A. P.

PIONEERS OF WATER-POLO IN INDIA

Tributes Paid To Golwala Brothers

Tributes were paid to the memory of late Mr. F. C. Golvala and his brother Dadabhai Golvala when a marble bust of the former was unveiled at the Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay.

The function was performed by Sir Homi M. Mehta in the presence of a large gathering of citizens interested in aquatics.

Sir Homi Mehta in unveiling the bust gave an account of their career. They came into prominence in 1904 when Mr. Framroze Golwala swam a distance of ten miles at Jamnagar and also took a dive from the fort wall of the place, more than a hundred feet high.

In 1895 the brothers had opened a swimming bath at Chandaramji Press for the benefit of beginners. The Victoria Baths were started in 1901 and Sir Lawrence Jenkins the then Chief Justice of Bombay performed the opening ceremony.

They were also the pioneers of water-polo in India, having introduced that game in their baths in 1935. Mr. Framroz had also instituted an annual trophy to be awarded to the winners of a tournament held annually.

Messrs. R. B. Paymaster, Sunderdas Morarji, Jamnadas Sanghavi and Ghulam Ali G. Merchant associated themselves with the tributes paid to the brothers by Sir Homi Mehta.

(Continued from col. 2)

Narsingbhawan Hardwar at the age of about 90 years. Seth Ramnarain was born in a village of Marwar in a Mehasewari family in Samat 1907 Bikram. At the age of 2 he was brought to Poona with his father Seth Amarchand who was the treasurer of the Peshwa Kings of Poona at that time. At the age of 14 he went to Sholapur and started his business. He manufactured saries, which were much appreciated by the Duke of Cannaught, when he visited India. He also started the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills and Poona Swadeshi Mills and the Poona Bank Ltd. He served humanity during the all plague epidemic and famine time and started a Veterinary Hospital after the name of R. B. Ramnarain Amarnath. The widow of his late son, Seth Ramkishan, and his grandson, Seth Narain-dass, mourn his loss.

RAY WILSON KILLED IN SPRINT RACE

Rode Masdantibes In 1936 Viceroy's Cup

ADELAIDE, May 11.

Ray Wilson, Masdantibes' jockey in the 1936 Viceroy's Cup was killed when several horses fell during a sprint race at the Adelaide meeting. S. Kite from South Australia was also killed. There were thirteen runners.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7)

socialism on the psychosis of fear.

DEMOCRATIC AND HUMANIST ESSENTIALS.

The Russian trials have drawn us nearer to humanism and democracy. Revolutionary socialism had shown a tendency to part with these and there was some justification for it. Democracy and humanism had been utilised to bolster up decaying capitalism and they looked such offensive and servile instruments. We forgot that we could clean them up and use them for socialist reconstruction and that, without them, our socialism would be fearful, insecure and quaky. But I may be told that I have not answered the question whether the trials and executions were justified or otherwise. I may again repeat that it is not necessary for me to answer this question, nor is it possible for me to do so satisfactorily. Beyond this question and its answer, arise fundamental considerations for the future of socialism and of mankind and the Russian executions, whether justified or not, make it necessary for us to emphasise the democratic and humanistic esssentials of socialism. We must declare that the Russian system needs to be more democratic and humane. To refuse to do so is to do direct disservice to the proletarian revolution.

I have refused to venture forth into an attempt to decide on the juristic character of these trials. John Dewey, the American sociologist, says that they were a frame-up Pritt, the British lawyer, says that they were juristically unimpeachable. Victor Basch, President of the French Popular Front, who had so long kept quiet, has now come out with a criticism of the trials. It is also wrong to say that the capitalist press as a whole is exploiting the trials to demean Russia. There are a number of valiant defenders of the Russian trials in the capitalist camp, as there are in the communist camp. The world's attitude in regard to the Russian trials is certainly not divided along lines of communism and anti-communism.

DEFENCE OF THESE TRIALS.

What can be the defence of these trials? The enmity of the capitalist world surrounds Russia on her frontiers and capitalist remanants are still continuing in the country itself. It is said, therefore, that this two-fold class struggle both inside and outside Russia generates counter-revolutionary and conspiratorial forces. Trotsky, Zinovieff, Bukharin and Radek, whatever their mutual conflicts, were even such counter-revolutionary forces. I may be pardoned if I ask whether this two-fold class struggle, which appears to decree so fatalistically the generation of counter-revolutionary forces, also decrees their continual overcoming and destruction. May not the counter-revolutionary forces win in just one of these conspiracies, capture state-power and decree Stalin a counter-revolutionary? The continual explaining of an incident on the ground of its historical inevitability is a dangerous game; it shuts our eyes to many of our defects and there is a system which keeps us unaware of them. Was the generation of counter-revolutionary forces inevitable? Was the generation of counter-revolution of Trotsky and Bukharin inevitable? Even admitting that the accused were guilty of the crimes with which they were charged, can any socialist honestly say that no blame attaches to the Russian government in making these crimes inevitable?

I GREET SOVIET RUSSIA, BUT..

Russia is building up a socialist society and is the only major power which has discarded imperialism as the basis of its state-policies. I greet Soviet Russia and my homage to the impulse of the Russian revolution. But I will not, therefore, shut my eyes to any dark spots that might reveal themselves. I consider the trials even such a dark spot and criticise them and their anti-humanist and anti-democratic origines, I would not like such a development to take place in my own country. And, had it not been for the fact that I see a link, however, remote, between the Bengal resolution and the Russian trials, I would not have dared to criticise the resolution of a provincial conference of my Party.

Democratic And Humanist Essentials Of Socialism

Russian Trials Have Shocked Conscience Of Man, Says Lohia

Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia, a member of the National Executive, All India Congress Socialist Party, writes in the "Congress Socialist":—

I was astonished and pained to read in a recent issue of the "National Front" that the Bengal Provincial Congress Socialist Conference has not only condemned "the action of Trotskyite wreckers who are out to break the workers' fatherland" but has expressed the opinion that "those who are condemning the action of the U.S.S.R. are indirectly helping the fascist forces to gain ground and are doing direct disservice to the proletarian revolution". This resolution makes two assumptions and draws two conclusions. It assumes, firstly that all those who have been put on trial in Russia are Trotskyites and secondly, that all Trotskyites are wreckers. It concludes, firstly, that any criticism of the Russian trials is in the nature of a condemnation and, secondly, that such condemnation aids fascism indirectly and harms socialism directly. Incidentally, I miss the force of the qualifications "indirectly" and "directly"; can they not be interchanged?

CHOICE OF LEADERSHIP

Either of the two assumptions and of the two conclusions is a matter of opinion and not a question of fact. I know that massive evidence has been collected and efforts have been made to substantiate differing opinions with concrete facts so that another opinion has been put forward that it is no longer a question of opinion but a matter of fact. However, it may be safely presumed that not a single delegate to the Provincial Conference was conversant with the three-sided literature and massive evidence on the Russian trials. I do not claim that knowledge for myself. And yet that is not my charge. We are all entitled to choose our leadership and, details of a case from our chosen leaders. None among us, however studious and scrupulous, can go into the details of every case. In this particular case, the Conference chose the leadership of the existing Russian government and its judiciary. It was perfectly entitled to that choice. In fact, most socialists accept the leadership of the Russian Government; the only difference among them is that some accept it wholly and others in part. The Bengal Conference accepted the leadership of the Russian government in its entirety.

I said that there is a three-sided literature on the Russian trials and, therefore, there are three different judgments. The Bengal Conference obviously presumed that there are only two sides to the case. Either you condemn the Russian action and aid fascism, or, you condemn the Trotskyite wreckers and serve socialism. Simple alternatives these and they are such a fine aid to thinking through the throat as once we did when we memorised our recitations. I do not, of course, deny that thinking through the throat is oft-times good; faith is known to have moved mountains. But after all, it is a question of faith and that brings us to the third alternative. You may neither condemn the Russian government nor the Trotskyite wreckers; you appraise the entire situation critically and attempt to find the disease of which the trials are only a symptom.

Incidentally, the three differing judgments are the reflection of our differing attitudes in regard to the Russian government. Do we accept the leadership of the Russian governments in its entirety or reject it in its entirety or accept it when it is worthy of our obedience and reject it when it does not command our respect?

CONSCIENCE OF MAN.

I may again repeat that it is not possible for us to go through the literature on the trials. Even if that were possible, it will not be useful. From the little that I know of it I can say that there are not definite conclusions that flow from it and that it may be used to substantiate differing judgments. But that is not of much consequence, and, happily, the Russian trials are but a fleeting moment in the history of socialism and of mankind. Far above these trials and, even, above the Russian government and its judiciary stands the conscience of man, the socialist conscience of man. Its soft light beckons to us and, if, for a moment darkness surrounds us or glares blind us, the conscience of man beckons to us still.

The freedom of democracy and the civilisation of persuation are a part of the conscience of man. There may be times when democracy is reinforced with power and persuation with force, but the continuing feature of the socialist conscience is freedom and debate. Socialists may be compelled to resort to warfare in the overthrow of the capitalist system and repression in the weeding out of capitalist outgrowths, but, even to do this is in the nature of a painful interlude. Among themselves, in particular, the builders of the new society may toy with the idea of repression at grave risks to the future of mankind. If socialist progress is to distinguish itself from fascist reaction, it cannot lightly dismiss the democratic canalisation. The dominant socialist group may not suppress all minorities, including the socialist minorities, at the point of the bayonet or under pressure of imagined demons. Every Russian who was put on trial was not a Trotskyite nor is every Trotskyite a wrecker. If human history has in the past been the history of class struggles, socialists intend to make of future history the interplay of ideas and of-culture. But how can it be so, if in the interplay of ideas, the might of organised power brands every idea except its own as counter-revolutionary and suppresses it.

Every difference is not a counter-revolution. Every error is not a fascist reaction. There will be differences and errors in our own camp. We may not repress all differences and errors, even while we firmly believe that ours is the only true path. It may, of course, not be the only true path and in that case our efforts at repressing what we had presumed to be error will have been doubly erroneous. Even if it is the only true path, error will creep in if we seek to enthrone it on the continuing base of force and suppression. It will give rise to fear, insecurity, mental regimentation and all that is inimical of human and socialist dignity.

NEED FOR NEW ROAD

But we live in a world of armed might, of totalitarianism and of head-long 'tempo'. To survive, we must gather up speed and our rate of development must constantly increase. We must feverishly build up socialism, or else, the capitalist remnants will defeat us and we must pitt our socialist 'tempo' against the fascist 'tempo'. How then can we afford the luxury of freedom of democracy and the civilisation of persuation? Democracy is so critical and dilatory and it retards the rate of our development. It forces us into the position of the inevitability of gradualness. Capitalists and fascists may go on thriving, even while we are pecking away at them in gradual measures. Such a charge against the delays inherent in the democratic method is not unfounded, but, if it results in the discarding of democracy, it is likely to lead us into another blind alley. In attempting to run away from the inevitability of gradualness, we might be rushing into the inevitability of ruthlessness. However much the two might differ from each other in their immediate consequences, the long-run result of either may tend to be similar. In the one case, society will be static without movement and, in the other, it will be static in a state of mutually repulsive movement. A course of development, therefore, has to be found which will combine the speed of revolution with the persuation of democracy, a revolutionary rate of development that will be neither gradual nor ruthless. Neither Trotsky nor Stalin seem to have been conscious of the democratic necessity, and the Russian trials are an expression of this basic disease.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

The humanists abhorrence of all cruelty and the citizen's civil liberties are another part of the conscience of man, the socialist conscience of man. No man will be considered guilty of a crime on the charge of the government until the judiciary has proved the charge. No man will be awarded revengeful sentences, because the measuring rod of crime is not infallible. In regard to political crimes, in particular, the sentence of death is an offence to human liberty. The Russian trials have resulted in executions and Russia had adjudged the accused guilty of their crimes long before the judiciary delivered its verdict.

Tens of millions of Russians in hundreds of thousands of meetings in factories and on farms are reported to have asked for the blood of the accused. Why this coarsening of men, this exciting of his murderous lust? It is said that the meetings were spontaneous and that the Russian people vented their revolutionary anger on the traitors to the worker's fatherland. I do not deny that anger, and revolutionary anger at that, is a healthy quality and may sometimes be used in defence of freedom and justice. There is however a difference between revolutionary anger and vulgar bloodthirstiness. If the Russian people had tried to answer the sabotage by the accused with a grimmer determination to build up the socialist economy, that would have been revolutionary anger. The Russian people are the power of the Russian State; they must keep this power humane. Even if this power has to kill, they may not clamour for killing. But I am told that the sabotage by the accused was widespread and their network of treachery vast. Fear had to be struck into the hearts of the yet unseized traitors and wobblers, and they were many. The revolutionary anger of the people had therefore to take up this monster-shape. One cannot build up

(Continued in col. 4)

JUST BEFORE RETIRING

Be sure you have a cup of Bovril just before retiring at night. Millions of people do this all over the World.

It assists the processes of Nature in restoring bodily energy and induces sleep. That is why Doctors in every part of the World have recommended Bovril for close on 50 years.

LAST THING AT NIGHT DRINK

BOVRIL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 11, 1357
Parsi: Adar 9, 1307
Hightide: 11-01; 22-48
Lowtide: 4-23; 16-57
Sunrise: 6h. 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.

Third M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with mails from London of April 28 due at 7 p.m.

Friday, May 13.

Public meeting Azad Maidan, 6 p.m. (S.T.) Subhas Bose and other Congress Leaders to address.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Dempo" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 14th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 15th instant respectively

SHRI SHIWAJI BIRTH DAY

Under the auspices of the Loka Sewak Samaj Shri Shiwaji Birthday will be celebrated in the compound of Din Building at Delisle Road opposite the Raghuwir Cinema on Saturday May 14, 1938 at 9 p.m. when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside.

ADAR FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting of the Parsis will be held at the Wadiaji's Fire Temple to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. to celebrate the Adar Day dedicated to the Angel of Fire. A condolence resolution will be proposed in memory of the late Mr. Maneck F. Mulla a Zoroastrian Lecturer, Traveller and Author, who passed away on 23rd March last, followed by short lectures by Ervad R. B. Andhiarujina, Advocate and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia on "Ancient Iranians and the Great Magians" and the "Sanctity of Fire". Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Narasimha Jayanthi will be celebrated in the Asthika Samaj Hall to-day (Thursday), between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. There will be a Panaka Pooja at 9 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has been re-elected as the representative of the Chamber on the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee for a term of two years from June 1938.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The 2562nd Thrice-Sacred Day of Lord Buddha will be celebrated by the Buddha Society, at the Ananda Vihara, in the Nair Hospital Compound, (near Bombay Central Station), on Saturday, May 14. In the morning at 8-30, there will be prayer, speeches, Bhajan and Devotional songs and Buddha Puja. In the evening at 6 the presidential address will be delivered by Sir Jehangir Cooverji Coyajee.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Girl From Scotland Yard." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hollywood Non-Stop Revue." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"The Black Doll". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Every Day's A Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Double or Nothing." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Radio City Revels". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Master-Man". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

B.D.D. CHAWL TENANTS' CONFERENCE

The Secretary, of the Bombay Tenants' Union writes:

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union, the B.D.D. Cement Chawl Tenants' Conference will be held on May 15, on the Worli Maidan. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will preside and Hon. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self Government will declare it open.

The conference has been specially convened to consider the grievances and demands of the tenants. The principal demands are: Adequate water supply, Electric light, good sanitation and Reduction of Rent.

KIRTANE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED UPON

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Wednesday.

Mr. V. V. Kirtane, the President of the Thana District Congress Committee, was successfully operated upon yesterday morning for the removal of Gall Bladder by Dr. Baliga in his hospital in Hindu Colony at Dadar.

A large number of friends and Congress workers in the Thana District were present on the occasion.

Development Of Cutch Port

BOMBAY, May 11.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch has developed the port of Kandla and built a pier at a heavy cost, enabling the Ocean-going liners to call at this port.

A concern named Modern Salt Works has been started at the port. The first steamer with a full cargo of fine salt left the port for Calcutta at the end of the last month, reaching there on Monday last.

RE-EXAMINATION IN SINDHI PAPER

BOMBAY, May 10.

To meet the convenience of candidates from Upper Sind, the Vice-Chancellor has decided, as an emergency measure, to hold the re-examination in (Sindhi) paper at the Matriculation Examination on the 23rd May, 1938, at Sikapur, in addition to Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).—A. P.

NO ENGINE TROUBLE

With reference to an "Associated Press" message from Indore reporting that the southbound Tata air mail had been detained at Bhopal owing to engine trouble it is learnt that the flight, which was from Bombay to Delhi, was not a contract flight. The pilot remained at Bhopal at the invitation of the Bhopal Government to inspect a new site for an aerodrome. The machine experienced no engine trouble, and remained at Bhopal according to plan.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MENAKA'S PARTY

Mayor To Preside Over Blavatsky Lodge Function

A public reception will be given by the citizens of Bombay to Madam Menaka (Mrs. Sokhey) and the members of her ballet on their return from Europe after a two years' tour during which they secured the first place for India at the International Dance Competition of the XI Olympiad, Berlin.

The reception will be held at Blavatsky Lodge on Monday, May 16, at 6 p.m. Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

CRIMINAL TRIBES INQUIRY

Mr. Munshi Will Return To-day

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, who left Bombay on May 7 will be returning to-day (Thursday) by the Frontier Mail.

In the course of his five-day tour, Mr. Munshi, along with the Criminal Tribe Inquiry Committee, visited the settlements at Borsad, Nadiad and other places.

TOLL OF HYDERABAD DISTURBANCES

Nizam's Government Communique Justify Use Of Section 145 Cr. P. C.

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 11.

As usual the Nizam's Government has issued a communique to-day regarding what is called official investigation about the recent communal riots, which broke out during last month in Hyderabad City.

"Certain lurid accounts of the recent communal disturbances in Hyderabad have appeared in some newspapers," says the Communique, which in addition to giving figures of casualties, state that assaults were made and grave injuries were inflicted on women." The avowedly communal nature of newspapers in question will in itself discredit these accounts but in the meantime His Highness' Government has for own purposes conducted full investigation in regard to the total figures and nature of casualties in connection with the disturbances, the results of this investigation are now released for publication".

TOLL OF DISTURBANCES

After setting out the reasons for promulgation of Sec. 145 Asafia Cr. P. C. throughout the main parts of the city and its extension to a total area of 32 square miles. The communique adds: Th actual disturbances lasted from April 5 to April 11. "The total casualties in connection with the disturbances," proceeds the Communique "have been found upon most careful enquiry, to be 175 of which 153 represent cases of simple hurt, 18 cases grievous hurt and four dead." The communique reveals that 302 arrests were made under different sections, of whom 166 were convicted, nine acquitted and 127 are under trial.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Congress President And Premiers Will Speak To-morrow

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Azad Maidan when Babu Subhas Chandra Bose President of the Indian National Congress will preside and the members of the Working Committee and the Premiers of various Provinces will address.

Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Volunteers are required to be present at the place of the meeting at 4 p.m. (S.T.) precisely to look after the arrangements.

To-day's Programme

2 p.m. (S.T.): Premiers' Conference at the residence of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

SUBHAS VISITS "BHARAT" OFFICE

At a cordial invitation from Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose paid a visit to the Branch Office of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.. on Tuesday.

He was received by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, the Chairman of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Mr. H. N. Ashar, the Branch Manager, and by Mr. Mahadeo of the Dalmia Cement Ltd.

Other guests present were Mr. Shroff, the Chairman of Stock Exchange, Sheth Chimanram Motiram and Sheth Jivatlal Pratapshi.

Mr. H. N Ashar welcomed the honoured guest and thanked him for paying the visit to the office. He eulogised the qualities of head and heart of the President of the Indian National Congress, who infused in the young generation a spirit of patriotism.

Mr. Mahaddeo also thanked on behalf of the Dalmia Cement Limited.

The President in his speech thanked Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia for the cordial welcome given to him and he wished the "Bharat" a bright future.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE CONGRESS PARTY

New Executive Appointed

Sjt. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Bombay Legislature Congress party has made the following appointments of the officer-bearers and Executive Committee Members of the Party:

Dy. Leader for Council: Shri R. G. Pradhan.

Secretary for Assembly: Shri K. B. Antrolikar.

Secretary for Council: Shri Shantilal H. Shah.

Treasurer: Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji.

Chief Whip: Shri. W. S. Mucadum.

Council Whip: Shri B. B. Potdar.

WHIPS: Shri P. C. Jakati, Shri V. N. Naik. Shri B. B. Walvekar and Shri Bhulabhai J. Patel.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Sjt. D. N. Desai.
2. Sjt. R. M. Gandhi.
3. Sjt. H. V. Tulpule.
4. Sjt. T. S. Jadhav.
5. Smt. Annapurnabai Deshmukh.
6. Sjt. D. K. Kunte.
7. Sjt. K. S. Patil.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE MEETS TO-DAY

The Conference of the Prime Ministers of the seven Congress Provinces will commence to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Warden Road.

Dr. Pattabhi To Arrive On Friday

Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, Member, Congress Working Committee, arrives in Bombay on Friday the 13th instant by the Madras Mail, and not on Thursday.

While in Bombay Dr. Pattabhi will stay as the guest of Mr. C. N. Rao, the well-known artist.

Menace Of Powerful Non-Indian Interests

Dahanukar's Plea For Support To Genuine Swadeshi Industry

COMMENDS CONGRESS POLICY OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NON-NATIONALS

"WHAT IS AN INDIAN OR SWADESHI INDUSTRY? I THINK THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HAS DONE WELL IN CLARIFYING THE POSITION AND RESTATING THE RIGHT OF INDIA TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NON-NATIONAL INTERESTS WHENEVER IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO DO SO," said Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Vice-President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, while presiding over the second quarterly general meeting of the Chamber, on Wednesday evening.

ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS.

Proceeding Mr. Dahanukar said: "Development of industry both large scale and small scale, is urgently needed in the country if unemployment is to be reduced, poverty liquidated and standard of life of the people raised. It is indeed a happy augury for the future that Provincial Governments, Congress as well as non-Congress, have begun to take steps to tackle the problem and I make no doubt that good results of this are bound to be visible in the near future.

I congratulate the Government of Bombay on their move to create as many centres as possible for the supply of cheap electricity in the rural areas for agricultural and industrial purposes by hydro-electric schemes at places like Bhatghar and Bhandardara Dams. The world has become far more electrically-minded to-day and sources of electrical energy have been increasingly exploited all over the world and this useful and valuable civilising agent is put to a variety of uses. India is however hardly generating and using 5 per cent of the total electrical energy it is capable of producing. Agriculture will improve and industries will grow with the spread of cheap electricity in the rural areas, and the result will be a distinct addition to the wealth of the country.

ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY.

The same way Bombay Government's allocation of funds for carrying on experiments in several industries is praiseworthy as indicative of their desire to try to develop the industries of the Province. 1938-39 Bombay budget provides funds for experiments in manufacture of artificial silk by the wood pulp process, which when developed, will enable Bombay to develop this industry."

"The appointment by Bombay Government of a Committee to carry out the economic and industrial survey of this Province is to be particularly welcomed in this connection and I make no doubt that this Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir P. Thakurdas, will be able to gather useful material and make valuable proposals."

IRRIGATION COMMITTEE.

Referring to the work of the Irrigation Committee, Mr. Dahanukar hoped that the Committee would give full consideration to the representation made by the sugar factories regarding the requirements of the Sugar Industry in Deccan. He also hoped that the Committee would recommend equal treatment for all sugar factories in the Deccan.

INADEQUATE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Proceeding Mr. Dahanukar said: "It will not be inappropriate to state here that unlike U. P. and Bihar which are producing sugar far in excess of their requirements, the Province of Bombay is not producing enough sugar to meet its requirements, and the sugar factories this side do not buy cane from the cane-growers or their co-operative societies, as they grow their own cane. No restrictive measures of any kind are called for here; on the contrary whatever concessions and facilities can be possibly given are needed for giving an impetus to the industry to expand to make the province self-contained in respect of sugar, as the industry has created employment for rural population and absorbed hundreds of educated men and brought a stable revenue from irrigation to Government."

"If legislation in the interest of the proper development of sugar industry of the country is to prove really useful and effective, it must embrace all India and have the co-operation of the States, as in the case of the Sugar Excise Duty. I think that Government of India must consider this seriously as they have under examination the recent report of the Tariff Board on the sugar industry. In the meantime it will be advisable for the remaining provinces to wait and postpone consideration of sugar legislation."

Speaking of the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government the speaker said: "It cannot also be denied that a contented working class is a valuable asset to an industry. At the same time it is true that the burden imposed on the industry should be commensurate with its ability to bear it. Industry has to face both internal as well as external competition and if it is over-burdened, not only it may not grow and thrive, but it may be supplied, thus producing a result which nobody wants. Industrialists as ever prepared to do all they can for the welfare of the workers and to bear all reasonable burdens; but burdens should not be imposed on them which they cannot possibly bear."

WHAT IS SWADESHI?

Coming to the question of Swadeshi he defined a Swadeshi concern as one whose direction, control and management were in Indian hands. He pointed out how lately certain concerns had been established in India in order to obtain the advantage of the Tariffs and also to be in a safe position in respect of the purchase of stores by Government and semi-Government bodies, proceeding he said:

"The Non-Indian Concerns which are establishing themselves in this Country are not only defeating from the very outset the principles underlying the policy of protection, but they are verily precluding the possibility of real Indian concerns even growing or thriving along side them, due to the very keen competition they are able to put up on account of their command of immense resources, scientific or technical knowledge and accumulated experience. Further it is not unlikely that the growth of powerful non-Indian vested interests may adversely affect the political advance of India and she may have a repetition here of the experience of other countries. One would have wished that Government of India had seriously taken up this question of the invasion of this country by foreign capital and the menace, both actual and potential, involved therein to the development of real national enterprise and tried to solve it by a new orientation of their policy in consonance with the best interests of India before it becomes too late.

One must however confess to a sense of keen disappointment, when one finds that not only Government of India do not contemplate doing anything of the kind but judging from the recent questions and answers in the Indian Legislative Assembly they seem to be satisfied with the situation as it is!"

In this connection he cited the instance of the long term concession to exploit the chemical resources in the Jhelum district, to the recently formed "Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd."

Mr. Dahanukar concluded by urging businessmen to organise themselves and appealed to them to strengthen the hands of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.

WIFE WHO WAS CROSS AND TOUCHY

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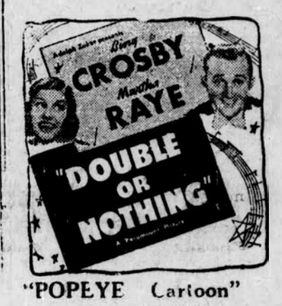

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TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

In the editorial of a leading up-country paper recently, Bombay was condemned as a gamblers' city, which statement looking at the present situation and the numerous reports appearing in the Press can hardly be refuted. As in the City, the Satta evil has now spread in the Suburbs and before long great difficulty will be found in wiping this fast spreading evil.

Bookies have at present increased in large numbers and will be found on high-ways, by-lanes, restaurants, pan-shops and private rooms. These bookies are said to flock from the city where a stricter check is maintained than in the Suburbs.

With the lure of getting rich quick, a large number of the Suburban population indulge in the Satta evil which helps the bookies to reap a rich harvest.

I understand that about 300 bookies carry on this business which has now become a regular feature in the life of the Suburbs. In the Bandra area over a hundred and fifty operate, although the Bandra Police are striving hard to wipe away this evil. But for the poor co-operation of the public, Bandra would be a free Suburb. In the Khar area this continues to the same extent and now Vile Parle and Andheri are beginning to become thickly infested. These bookies are said to be mostly persons, who during the day time disturb the peace of the Suburbs.

They have now become a terror to the Suburban people, as they are said to pick-up a quarrel for every little cause, thus proving dangerous to the peaceful pedestrians.

Public co-operation with the police is essential and without it this evil can never be eradicated. The public has the real key to this problem and if only a few public-spirited men from bodies in various areas the future of the Suburbs could be safeguarded.

If the police are expected to do their duty satisfactorily the public must render to them every possible help. For instance keeping the police informed as to the situation of these dens, informing them as to the number of constable being bribed, and giving ready assistance as Panchas during raids.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1938

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY WORK

We considered yesterday only a few of the problems before the Congress Premiers' Conference, which meets to-day, and the Working Committee meeting shortly thereafter. But it is clear from the interview given by the Congress President to the journalists of the city that he has a number of questions in his mind to be considered by Congress leaders. One of the most important of these is that of intensifying Congress work outside the legislatures and co-ordinating that with the work done through the legislatures. It is felt by many—not without cause—that Parliamentary activities are taking up for too much time of Congress leaders and workers and extra-Parliamentary work is in consequence much neglected, though its great importance is outwardly admitted by all Congressmen. This point needs to be seriously considered, not only by the Conference of the Presidents and other Office-Bearers of Provincial Congress Committees which Mr. Bose proposes to convene, but also by the Congress Premiers and the Working Committee. One reason why the extra-Parliamentary work is now neglected is that many of the principal office-bearers in Congress Committees are also members of legislatures and are too much pre-occupied with Parliamentary work and discussion thereon, both when the legislatures are in session and when they are not. It is worth serious consideration whether it is not feasible to enforce a rule that as far as possible Congress members in legislatures should not be office-bearers in Congress Committees. Division of Labour is essential in this matter.

The Communal Question

Of the various extra-Parliamentary activities of the Congress that constitute what is known as its Constructive Programme, easily the most important are the promotion of inter-communal unity and rural uplift. Recently the feeling has gained ground that communal unity is more a question of pacts to be embodied in the Constitution than of mere constructive work. But while it is true that ultimately a good part of communal understanding needs to take the form of a definite pact, the real problem is how a pact is made possible, what helps its formulation on sound national lines and its general acceptance. It is here that one sees the value of constructive work among the masses of all communities in promoting communal unity and thus paving the way for the right kind of pact. In this connection we are happy to see that the Congress President is carrying on the good work started by Gandhiji to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity. He is well fitted for this task; for he is not only the President of the Congress but he is also utterly free from every trace of communalism. We shall await the results of his talks with Mr. Jinnah before we make further suggestions to solve the communal problem.

Service Of The Masses

We must, however, emphasize the point just here that, whether communal pacts are found possible immediately or not, the programme of promoting inter-communal unity through the service of the masses must be carried on vigorously. That is mass contact in the best sense of the term. Mere enlisting the masses of all communities as Congress members will not suffice for the purpose of promoting communal unity. They should be served by Congress workers both through the legislatures and outside them. It is gratifying to note that as a necessary relief to the masses the President proposes to renew public agitation for a lower exchange ratio. If the agitation is carried on both in the legislatures and in the country and if all Congress Governments and others who accept their lead use all their influence in unison, the agitation may soon be irresistible. We trust the President's suggestion will be wholeheartedly supported by the Congress Premiers and the Working Committee.

Revolting Revelations

Srijut Jairamdas Daulatram has issued a statement, which we published yesterday, of the horror that stalks Bugti, a small territory that is administered by a Nawab who is under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta and, therefore, under the control of the Government of India. The details that Sjt. Jairamdas has given about the administration of the Nawab make revolting reading. One is both amazed and shocked at the inhuman barbarities and the refinement of torture that are alleged to have been perpetrated in Bugti. We do not want to deal at length with these details because adequate justice cannot be done to them in restrained language.

What we want to record here is surprise at the apathetic attitude that the Government of India are reported to have adopted towards affairs in Bugti. The Nawab has been allowed to indulge in terrorism all through more than 20 long years and the Government have been aware of it. What is worse is that they suppressed a report of their own commission appointed in 1932 to investigate into complaints against the Nawab. And since then their attitude—Sjt. Jairamdas gives specific instances—has virtually amounted to giving protection to the Nawab's misrule. Is this how a Government, claiming to represent civilisation, should discharge its obligations? There ought to be a limit to the cynicism even of the Government of India. We do hope the Congress Working Committee will take this matter up in the interest of unfortunate people who are suffering agonies.

Colour Bar In Oxford

The refusal of a dancing school in Oxford to admit Indians (details about which were published in these columns yesterday) is one more illustration of the colour bar which operates under a thin veneer in British public life. Instances that come to light from time to time reveal that the cult of pure Aryanism is not the monopoly of the Nazis and certain classes of Britishers, too, are capable of feeling themselves superior solely on the strength of their white skins! Indians, who have long since shed their inferiority complex, have learnt to treat this exhibition of snobbery and bad manners with the contempt it deserves. We are glad to know, however, that the Oxford Union and the University Labour Club have emphatically condemned racial discrimination. Oxford is said to be the home of lost causes, but the lead it has given in this respect deserves to be followed by other Universities and public bodies in Britain.

LANCASHIRE TRADE DELEGATION AT SIMLA

A Note Of Warning

(By Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.)

The recent arrival of the Lancashire Textile Trade Delegation to this country and their being closetted with the non-official advisers to the Indian Delegation have drawn the pointed attention of the country to what is perhaps the most contentious feature of the Indo-British Trade Negotiations. Lancashire has not been able to get over the enormous loss which she has sustained in the Indian market ever since the world depression began in 1929. She is anxious at all costs to arrest the steady decline which is taking place in her hold on the Indian market, and if possible to reverse that trend. With a view to doing so, she has been bringing great pressure on the Board of Trade in England to get concessions from the Indian Government in the matter of the present duties on the imports of British cloth into this country. She has been playing up the factor of cotton purchase from India to entice the Indian Delegation into acquiescing into such an action if undertaken by the Government of India. It is understood in well-informed quarters that the Indian Delegation overweighed as they are at present with the necessity for finding a market for Indian cotton may be led to accept the Lancashire point of view, and it is necessary therefore to examine the implications of such a contingency.

Reduction Not Justifiable.

It may be pointed out at the very outset that, as it is, the duty on the imports of Japanese cloth into this country is 50 per cent., while the corresponding duty on British cloths is only 20 per cent. In fact it has been brought down to this figure from the 25 per cent. at which it stood before the publication of the report of the Special Tariff Board on the textile industry. Under the circumstances one does not see what scope there is for anything like a substantial reduction in the customs duties on British cloth, when the ordinary revenue duty on all imports on which duty is levied is 15 per cent. and the duty on cloth is supposed to be a protective duty. It is not at all clear therefore how any reduction could be effected in the import duty on British cloth unless Government are prepared to take up the view that the Indian textile industry is no longer in need of protection against British cloth. Moreover it is very doubtful, even if Government did effect a reduction of 5 per cent. on the present duty on British goods, whether that will materially assist Lancashire in recovering her hold on the Indian market

A Mythical Advantage.

Quite apart from these considerations, it is high time that the attention of the Indian public should be prominently drawn to the peculiar position which cotton and the cloth industry occupy in the country. After all the textile industry is the one industry where our country can be easily self-sufficient. And every yard of imported cloth that we displace from the Indian market not only means a yard of cloth prepared by Indian manufacturers; it also means a yard's worth of market for Indian raw cotton. There can be no net gain in coming to any arrangement with Lancashire or Japan or any other country for that matter, to effect an exchange of foreign cloth against Indian raw cotton. Net gain can come only when the country that takes a larger quantity of cotton than is required to manufacture that cloth which that country sends to us, and obviously such is not going to be the case with Great Britain. After all let it not be forgotten that Gandhiji himself has laid stress in his reported talks with Lancashire magnates in 1931, on the fact that England cannot expect an indefinite continuance of even the smallest part of the Indian cloth market. We are prepared to give concessions to British trade. But they can only be in fields where at present at any rate, there are no possible Indian substitutes. Thus, for example, in return for substantial advantages, it may not be an uneconomic proposition for this country to favour the imports of British motor-cars against non-British motor-cars, British chemicals against non-British chemicals British electrical apparatus, against non-British electrical apparatus, British railway materials against non-British railway materials and so on. But it is not an economic proposition for the country to give any preference to British cloth which would assist the imports of British cloth as against the manufacture of Indian cloth It is not

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Their Utility In Politics

By G. V. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law Nagpur

I

What magic the Trade Agreements possess! The feelings of Ireland or Eire, as it now is called, towards Britain were anything but friendly; the coal-cattle agreement was the first big step towards soothing her feelings and helped to achieve the Anglo-Eire agreement last April. Italy had caused tremendous uneasiness to Britain before March last. The commercial agreement embodying terms of extension of credits and commerce of Italy signed in March paved the way to ease matters and to bring about the Anglo-Italian Agreement of April last. England has made friend of Eire nearer home and of Italy which wanted to make the Mediterranean Sea an Italian lake. She feels safe and stronger now. The Anglo-Eire and Anglo-Italian agreements secured for England friendship and co-operation of Eire and Italy in matters of common concern.

India And South Africa

India has her grievances. Take for instance, the exasperating attitude of South Africa; the laws of that Dominion which accords to Indians humiliating treatment, put restrictions on them to carry on trade, acquire property and disqualify them from possessing rights of citizenship equally with domiciled Europeans. How can such grievances be removed? In the case of South Africa, for instance, it has been admitted by the Government of India that disabilities of the character described above have been imposed on Indian nationals. It has been further admitted that negotiations carried on by the Government of India have failed to secure the desired redress in these matters and yet the Government of India does not intend to introduce any Reciprocity Bill to impose the same restrictions on European Nationals from that colony.

Need For Reciprocity

Not that they do not know that they have the power to impose any disability they like on the European nationals of the Dominions. Not that they are unaware of Chapter III of the Government of India Act 1935, which recognises the principle of reciprocity between the United Kingdom and India, though, of course, the United Kingdom derives more, tremendously more, benefit than India does. Not that there is any statutory obligation which restricts the power of the Government of India to impose the same disabilities which the Colonies impose on Indian nationals. It may strike one as strange after all this that the Government of India should not take initiative in introducing legislation of the character mentioned above. The Government will express its attitude—that is all that it will do—if a non-official member of the Central Assembly is lucky enough to have his Reciprocity Bill introduced and reach a stage further than that of introduction. No such luck awaits him. I have described the attitude of the Government of India—and that description is repeated now from the public platforms—as Nero fiddling while Rome is burning. How long shall India wait? Year after year, legislative and administrative measures are passed rendering the life of the Indians in that colony miserable.

Why Not A Trade Pact?

After one has seen what Eire and Italy achieved, it would be natural to ask: Can the Government of India not efficiently resort to commercial agreements to better India's relations with nations, to bring to their senses the nations which wound her self-respect and touch her pockets, which add insult to injury? To give a satisfactory reply, it is necessary to know what India's powers are of contracting commercial agreements, through whom these powers are exercised and what the consequences of the procedure followed result in and to examine one or two treaties. However, before I proceed to deal with these matters, it is as well to mention that India's being a member of the League of Nations does not place her in any position of equal vantage in matters of trade or otherwise even where the members of the League are concerned. The mutual trade and tariff policy of nations are regulated by considerations other than membership or non-membership of the League of Nations

Constitutional Difficulty

The political status of the Government of India in negotiating Trade Agreements with Dominions and Foreign countries is governed by the provisions of Section 314 of the Government of India Act 1935, regarding the general control of the Secretary of State for India over the acts of the Governor-General and the Governor-General in Council. India does not enjoy, as regards the negotiations of Trade Agreements, the same political status as the self-governing Dominions. The Secretary of State for India who exercises the General Control over the acts of the Governor-General and the Governor-General-in-Council is part of the Governmental machinery for India; and he is part of the British Government too. Therefore, it is virtually the British Government which exercises control in matters of trade. Is there any wonder if poor India has to adapt itself to the policy of Whitehall which is influenced by the Secretary for Colonies? The question of India is not her own but the domestic one of the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary for Colonies. No wonder both the Secretaries, who are members of the same cabinet, decide it either wholly or primarily in favour of Colonies. Both are responsible to the people of England; England's and Colonies' interests are either identical or are adjusted to mutual advantage; therefore, England's and Colonies' interests must prevail and India must go to the wall.

The Procedure

Negotiations in the case of a Colony have to be conducted ordinarily through the United Kingdom There are no instances of Colonies with which the Government of India have entered into Trade agreements direct. Negotiations for trade agreements between India alone, on the one side and another contracting country, on the other side, are in practice said to be conducted direct. Correspondence with foreign Governments on matters of trade policy has to pass through

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DOCTOR KOO'S WARNING

Baron Hirota, the Japanese statesman, declared the other day that "officially" he was optimistic about a speedy conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war but that "personally" he thought it would be prolonged owing to the pugnacious tenacity of the Chinese Government. This dual and mutually conflicting opinion, given by the same man and virtually in one breath, is a significant confession. It means an admission by Japan that all is not going well with her invasion. But it also means something more sinister. It is a hint which lends confirmation to Dr. Wellington Koo's warning at Geneva that Japan is about to resort to the use of poison gas. Reverses make the temper of brutal aggression doubly bestial. And all the more so when the aggressor realises, as Japan now certainly does, that an adventure undertaken in a complacently predatory spirit has turned into a question of life and death for himself. The "infamous crime" against humanity and international law is about to be committed. Will Dr. Koo's appeal be responded to or will China's innocent population be betrayed again?

APPROPRIATE HONOUR

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who was accorded a civic reception on Tuesday by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, is the first Congress President to be honoured as such by this municipality. Mr. Bose, however, has also some special qualifications for such an honour. As the Chief Executive Officer and later as Mayor of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, he has studied every phase of civic service and introduced several important civic reforms in that body during his regime. He has also made a special study of modern civic progress in western lands. However, it is clear that he has now been honoured more as Congress President than in any other capacity. Nor is there any exaggeration in the remark, in the address presented to him that "at the present juncture it is but fit and proper that the nation should have at the helm one who has been such a close student of international affairs, who is gifted with such courage, intellectual attainment and powers of organisation, and who would prove a sure guide to India should any crisis mature in the near future."

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

The suggestions on civic reform made by Mr. Bose in his reply to the address deserve to be seriously considered by all interested in civic progress. Speaking generally he commended municipal socialism, which, he said, was nothing more than "collective effort to serve the entire community" And in support of his suggestion he pointed out what municipal socialism had achieved in a city like Vienna, how the Vienna Municipality had during the last 12 years provided good housing to 200,000 persons, without raising loans and without additional taxation and how it had similarly solved various other civic problems through civic socialism. We hope Mr. Bose will develop his ideas into some definite programmes for city municipalities in India. Under Congress Governments at least such programmes have a fair chance of being worked out.

"CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE."

At this stage only one thing—and that is the most important thing needs to be noted in connection with the speech of Lord Halifax at Geneva. Even supposing—the supposition, of course, will be incorrect—that the Anglo-Italian Agreement is all that Britain's representative claimed it to be, the speech from beginning to end is a tribute of surrender from right to might. Italy embarked upon utterly unjustified aggression and continued it by every method repugnant to International decency and to humanity The "Powers" took fright which gave Italy further encouragement to bully the "Powers" themselves in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. It was a clear case of blackmail. To that blackmail Britain has yielded and other States have naturally no alternative, in the face of this desertion, but to yield. The British Government have officially put a premium on aggression. Lord Halifax's apologia is really an invitation to strong Powers to treat international treaties and undertakings as "scraps of paper." Is this "a contribution to general peace" or to the inevitability of wars?

A HAPPY LEAD.

On the 10th of May was celebrated in Poona a "Hindu-Muslim Unity Day" when, under the leadership of Senapati Bapat a procession was taken out through the principal streets and a public meeting was held. We sincerely congratulate Senapati Bapat and his colleagues on their initiative. In the first place this public demonstration was a reply to the unfortunate incidents that happened there a few days ago. In the second place it is a very happy lead which the rest of India will do well to follow. For if such demonstrations are publicly held from time to time they will go a long way towards creating that good-will, the lack of which is the main and fundamental reason of all the trouble.

OUR PERIODICALS

"Indian Review"

The current number of this journal opens with a contribution from the Archbishop of Madras on "the Christian solution to the Social Problem" in which he examines the different schools which claim to solve the social problem. Mr. M. K. Nambyar surveys the working of the new constitution during the last year and concludes with the observation that "it is beginning pregnant with hopes and promises of a great future." Another very topical article is "The Speaker and his participation in politics" by Prof. G. N. Singh, in which the author compares the position of the Speaker in the different countries. All lovers of art will peruse with great interest Mr. N. R. Malkani's article on "The significance of Ajanta Painting." The usual popular features complete a very readable number.

"Hindustan Review"

We have just received the March number of the "Hindustan Review." Sir Phiroze Sethna leads the present issue with an article on the Present Political Situation

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Nawab maintains about 600 slaves called Maretta Bugti. The women slaves are subjected to very hard and unpleasant labour. The slightest offence results in the imprisonment of these slaves. The women slave prisoners are chained with a stranger male prisoner on either side and they cannot move out to answer the call of nature except in the company of the two chained male prisoners."

—From Sjt.

Jairamdas Daulatram's account of Government of India controlled Bugti.

* * *

"The Anglo-Saxon race is woefully lacking in imagination and never wakes up to the realities of any situation unless it gets a knock on the head."—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad

How true, how perfectly true! But when did Sir Chimanlal realise this very obvious truth?

* * *

By the way, the suggestion is quite untrue that Sir Chimanlal and the Liberal do *not* now believe—we mean do not now hold—that India would have achieved a free constitution by *Liberal* methods but for the subversive activities of the Congress.

* * *

"It is", grieves Sir Chimanlal, "a strange fatality that the British Government have never done any thing in proper time."

It's welcome though. For instance it has enabled Sir Chimanlal to wake up to the negative and positive attributes of the Anglo-Saxon race.

* * *

We do hope he doesn't go to sleep again.

* * *

Lord Stanley claims that goodwill towards India exists "in England particularly in the House of Commons."

And more particularly in the Conservative India Committee of the House of Commons and still more particularly in the British Cabinet.

* * *

But it *will* "exist" one day. It is in fact already being born. For, behold Lord Stanley and even the London 'Times' agreeing with the obstructionist and cantankerous in regard to Mr. Dain's appointment.

As the Junior Colleague remarks British goodwill towards India is the child of Congress determination and power.

* * *

By the way among the speakers at Lord Samuel's meeting was Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

But, Reuter's have again grievously failed India. It would have at least been amusing, if not interesting to know what this pensioner of India and saviour of the British Empire in the Punjab had to say about Lord Samuel's views.

* * *

The Egyptian Premier is going to Europe for a cure because he is "fatigued by his election campaign in Upper Egypt."

No doubt, no doubt Indeed, it is marvellous how the Premier stood the strain of an unparalleled election without a breakdown.

* * *

Doctor Martin, the Abyssinian Minister in London, said that Abyssinians will continue fighting to the bitter end."

And Mr. Chamberlain will continue fighting the Abyssinians to the bitter end

* * *

It is claimed by Hankow that "South-Eastern Shansi has been practically cleared of Japanese troops and Japanese forces in North Shansi are falling back towards the Great Wall."

The Chinese had better wait before they gloat over what may be a tactical pre-poison gas retreat.

* * *

Reserving judgment on the Anglo-Italian Agreement, M. Litvinoff "hoped however," says a Geneva message, "that similar solutions would be found for other outstanding problems."

If the worthy Comrade is thinking of an Anglo-Russian Agreement, he should save himself the trouble. Nothing doing

* * *

Fair Pianist: 'That was "The Death of Nelson".'

Victim: 'I am not surprised.'

South-Eastern Shansi Cleared Of Japanese

Chinese Giving Vigorous Resistance On All Fronts: Plan To Smash Chinese Lines Abandoned

HANKOW: May 10.

THE JAPANESE APPEAR TO HAVE ABANDONED THE PLAN TO SMASH THE CHINESE LINES AT TAIER-CHWANG, BEGINNING A PINCER MOVEMENT FROM KWEITEH TO WEST HSUCHOW.

THE NORTHERN FORCE IS STRIKING TOWARDS KWEITH FROM TSINING. THE CHINESE FORCES IN THE GRAND CANAL ARE BITTERLY CONTESTING THE JAPANESE ADVANCE. THE JAPANESE SOUTHERN ARM IS PUSHING TOWARDS THE NORTH-WEST FROM HUAIYUAN TO KWEITH THROUGH MENGCHEN, WHERE SEVERE FIGHTING IS RAGING.

Meanwhile, the Chinese claim that South-Eastern Shansi has been practically cleared of Japanese troops and Japanese forces in North Shansi are falling back towards the Great Wall, concentrating on two strategic passes in the Great Wall.

CHINESE TROOPS ROUTED

Severe Fighting On Amoy Front

TOKYO, May 10.

The Japanese claim to have routed entrenched Chinese troops in Amoy and reduced the Eastern part of the Island.

Only few Japanese casualties have hitherto been reported

A later message says that severe fighting followed the Japanese landing at Amoy. Chinese troops withdrew following heavy Japanese shelling and concealed themselves.

The Japanese disembarked 500 men in small boats whereupon the Chinese claim to have attacked them killing hundred and capturing 75.—Reuter.

JAPAN SUING FOR PEACE?

View Behind The Scenes

The following interesting account appears in the well-known London political commentary, "The Week," in its current issue:—

Sensational rumours that the Japanese Government has asked the British Government to "use its influence to bring about a conclusion of the China incident" are correct.

The background and details of this remarkable manoeuvre are of the highest interest and significance, no less for Europe than for the Far East. The situation is this:

The series of checks, followed by outright defeats, sustained by the Japanese on the Suchow front, coincided with the return to Japan of Viscount Ishii, Japanese "unofficial representative" who visited London at the end of last year.

Ishii took back with him a report. The report said that the British Government and the City of London "fully understood Japan's position in the Far East and are sympathetic towards Japan's determination to remove the menace of Bolshevism." There followed a long expose of what the British would undrstand by "a realistic policy" in the Far East.

Just over three weeks ago, there came unofficially from the Japanese Embassy in London a "suggestion" to certain "friends" in London that in view of the "difficult" situation on the Suchow front, the moment might be opportune for "realistic" conversations.

The matter was discussed at the Cliveden meeting of the Astor set, and was sketched as a part of the policy there outlined "for consideration" by the Prime Minister.

Conversations between the British and Japanese representatives are already in progress, though it is too early for us to give any details of what practical stage has been reached—beyond noting that it is the first task of the representatives to "determine the minimum Japanese demands" on which a "settlement" might be based.

VITAL FACTORS.

Vital factors in the background of the negotiations are as follows:—

(i) It is now known that the German initiative for mediation between China and Japan at the end of last year, which failed because of Chiang Kai-Shek's categorical "no", was in any case being opposed underground by powerful elements in the Japanese High Command.

They believed that the situation was then favourable to Japanese military success, underestimating both the extent of defensive organisation—particularly in the political development of the army—whereof the Chinese might be capable, and the gravity of the economic situation within Japan.

(ii) There broke down at the same time Japan's effort to "find a Franco"—some Chinese leader prepared to act in relation to Japan and China in the same relation as General Franco acted as between Spain, Germany and Italy.

(iii) That having failed they based their policy on the theory not of one "Government of Burgos", but on a series of puppet Governments intended to attract at least local support, these to be ultimately co-ordinated by a central puppet Government. This effort has also produced very disappointing results.

(iv) While all this was going on the developments on the Chinese side were already well under way. The political development of the Army (notably, so far as personalities are concerned, appointment of Chou En-lai, former Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Red Army and associate of Chiang Kai-shek at the Whampoa Military Academy to the post of Vice-Chairman of the newly formed Political Department of the Chinese Army), plus vast improvement in quality and strength for the 'Entente' groups, personnel of the Chinese Air Force plus mobilisation and training of reserves now totalling 8,700,000, produced an exceedingly formidable situation for the Japanese.

High on the list of the long-term worries of the Japanese High Command, are one million Chinese coolies, hundreds of miles from the battlefront. They are building one of the great highways of the world; the road from Alma Ata to Lanchowfu. That road, still only under construction, is already one of the great social and military facts of central Asia.

From Chengtu, in Szechwan Province to Lanchowfu, in Kensu Province, runs round the rim of the Great Central Asian mountains, a railway; not much of a line, but still a railway. And from Lanchowfu west and east to Alma Ata runs the road; Alma Ata being the most south-easterly point on the Tashkent-Novosibirsk section of the Trans-Siberian railway system.

One million men are working on that road, and they claim it will be finished by the end of August, and may be a lot sooner than that—June even.

Information leaking in the past ten days leaves no doubt that already at the end of last year when Ishii was in London, he canvassed with the British the possibilities of the Japanese finding themselves in real difficulties in China; for it is already being stated privately in Tokyo this week and at the Japanese Embassy in London that some sort of assurance was given to Ishii that in the event of that happening the British would do their best to "help out."

NOMINATED IN MIDBUCKS BY-ELECTION

LONDON, May 11.

Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. Reginald Groves and Mr. Athol Robertson were nominated in the Midbucks by-election.

Polling will take place on May 19.

There is divergence of opinion among labourites regarding this advisability of contesting the seat and some influential persons who have resigned from the local party organisation intend to support Mr. Robertson.

Sir Stanley invited to make a statement on the nomination said to Reuter: "Everybody knows what I stand for and I would like to be judged on that".—Reuter.

ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPS

M.P.'s Greet Govt. Reply To Supplementary Question With Loud Laughter

LONDON, May 11.

Damage to the British ships in Valencia on May 5 and in the course of four air raids was the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

Mr. R. A. Butler replying said that Government did not possess definite information that a deliberate attack had been made against British shipping on three occasions, but they regarded the fourth as deliberate. The British Agent in Burgos had been instructed to lodge a strong protest and request immediate investigation and also precautions to avoid damage by indiscriminate bombing.

Admiral Taylor suggested that if ships had been deliberately attacked they would in all probability not have been hit at all.

There was no answer, but loud laughter greeted this supplementary question.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

Responsibilities Not Decreased, Says Anderson

LONDON: May 10.

Sir John Anderson, addressing the Royal Empire Society under the Chairmanship of Lord Willingdon, expressed the opinion that the duties and responsibilities of Provincial Governors would not decrease under the new Constitution.

Their detached and disinterested position would enable them to exercise an influence which no party-leader would exercise. In the sphere of administration the Governor would be able to help the Ministers without derogating their position.

He stressed the importance of voluntary effort in carrying on the Provincial administration.—Reuter.

REVOLVER SHOT FIRED NEAR CAROL

Rumour About Attempt On King's Life Officially Denied

BUCHAREST, May 10.

A shot was fired near King Carol while attending the independence day demonstration.

Rumours of an attempt on the King's life were spread consequently, but the official version of the incident is that a man in the crowd has accidentally shot himself.

The King had just held a big military review and had dismounted from his horse and was preparing to enter the motor car when a shot was heard.

It is learned that a guard in the secret service in plain clothes had a revolver in his pocket with his hand on the trigger. A high police officer who was making way for the King's horse to be led away pushed back the guard not knowing that he was a secret service man and the revolver went off wounding the guard in the leg.

AIR MINISTRY'S NEW SCHEME

3 New Balloon Barrage Squadrons To Be Formed On May 16

LONDON, May 10.

The formation on May 16 of three new balloon barrage squadrons of Auxiliary Air Force which will be first units to be organised in the new balloon barrage group has been announced by the Air Ministry.

A total of 6,000 officers and men with a minimum age of 38 will be required. Seven other squadrons will be formed later under the auspices of Surrey, Middlesex and Essex country territorial and air force associations.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Madras Premier, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday to attend the Premiers' Conference, snapped as he passed through Dadar Railway Station.

EXPANSION OF R. A. F.

Lord Nuffield's Help To Be Sought By Sir T. Inskip

LONDON, May 11.

On the eve of unfolding the plan in the House of Commons to greatly expedite and expand the R. A. F. Programme, it transpires overtures have been made to Lord Nuffield to secure his co-operation.

The first move was made some days ago by a member of the House of Commons, Wing Commander Cecil Wright who mentioned Lord Nuffield's name to Sir Thomas Inskip who promised to approach Lord Nuffield. The latter has intimated his willingness to render service.

The latest move recalls the sensation of October, 1936, when Lord Nuffield withdrew his offer to make aero-engines for Government, said to have been "turned down flat" by the Air Minister Earl Swinton, and vigorously attacked the Ministry's shadow scheme, which he described as 'unworkable.'—Reuter.

BRITISH DUTY ON PIG IRON

To Be Re-imposed From To-morrow

LONDON, May 11.

An official order is issued reimposing the duty on pig iron which was suspended in the beginning of last year, when the demand exceeded the supplies available from Britain and other parts of the Empire.

It is now announced that a duty of 33-1|3rd per cent will be applied from May 13. Last year 395,000 tons of pig iron were imported from foreign countries, while the Home production of 8,300,000 tons was the highest for many years. A position is now reached when Home production together with Empire supplies, is again adequate to meet both the present and foreseeable demand.

Pig iron or pig iron containing cobalt, remain on the free list.—Reuter.

'WIMCO' STRIKE IMMINENT

Sequel To Tiruvottiyur Factory Turning Down Workers' Demands

MADRAS, May 11.

A strike is stated to be imminent in the Western India Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur as a result of the management's alleged unsatisfactory reply to the Union's 'Memorandum of Grievances' making several requests for improvement in regard to service condition, hours of work, etc.

The Executive Committee of the Union held an emergent meeting in the morning and resolved to give 24 hours' notice from 7 a.m. to-day to the management to meet the workers' demands, failing which a strike would be declared.

A General Body meeting of the Union considered the situation last evening, when the proposal to give the strike notice was unanimously passed and this was communicated by the Secretary of the Union to the manager.

Mr. P. R. K. Sarma, M.L.A., President of the Union, has telegraphed about the situation to the head office of the Company at Bombay and has also made representations to Government and the Labour Commissioner.—A. P.

LABOUR IN MALAYA

Move For Establishment Of Strike-Preventing Machinery

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 11.

I understand that the Governments of Malaya and of the Federated Malaya States have under consideration a proposal for creating a body, which will act between employers and labourers for preventing strikes. Indian opinion in the Colony, however, favours setting up of an independent wage-fixing machinery.

ETHIOPIA WILL FIGHT TILL LAST

LONDON, May 10.

Announcing that Haile Selassi has decided not to go Geneva, the Abyssinian Minister, Mr. Martin states that it would be hopeless.

"Our written appeals have been almost ignored but our valiant men still retain a large portion of the country and will continue fighting to the bitter end."—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION FARCE AT GENEVA

LONDON, May 10.

It is understood that the question of land and sea control of Spain was settled satisfactorily between the British and French Governments in private discussions and it is expected that other members of the Non-Intervention Committee will find no difficulty in agreeing on this point. The discussions continue in regard to the question of withdrawal by categories and it is hoped that it will be possible to hold a meeting of the Committee early next week.—Reuter.

Death Of Well-Known British Journalist

LONDON, May 11.

The death has occurred of journalist Ian Colvin.—Reuter.

(Ian Duncan Colvin was on the staff of the "Pioneer", Allahabad (1900-3) Assistant Editor of the "Cape Times" (1903-7) and had been leader writer of the "Morning Post" since 1909.

Among his publications may be mentioned "The life of General Dyer", "The Germans in England" and the "Safety of the Nation".)

STOP PRESS

U.S. NAVAL EXPANSION

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The House of Representatives have approved the Naval Expansion Bill, which now goes to the Senate for final approval.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EIRE PACT IN IRISH SENATE

DUBLIN, May 11.

The Senate agreed to the second reading of the Bill for implementing the Anglo-Irish Agreement.—Reuter.

Turkish Woman Aviator To Fly To New York

NEWS FROM THE TURKISH PAPERS

TURKISH CHARACTER COMPULSORY IN BULGARA.—Bulgarian Government have recently decided to let the Turkish language be taught in all the schools in Bulgaria, through out the new Turkish characters (letters.) The Turkish Government have appreciated this decision very much and thanked to the Bulgarian Government.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

On the 19th April there had happened a severe earthquake in Turkey. From the details that are received it is learnt that the centre of the earthquake was the central Anadolu (Asia Minor). The earthquake was experience at one o'clock in the day, and lasted from 10 to 30 seconds in different places. Seven villages near Kirshehir (80 miles away from Ankara) have all been ruined. About 200 persons were killed in those villages. In other districts although there was extensive damage, the loss of life is not determined. The Turkish Government, and the Turkish Red Cresent at once took the necessary steps to help those without a shelter and food. The earthquake had been felt in Ankara also. Thousands of people rushed out of the buildings and sought safer places. It is reported that the oldest men in Ankara do not remember such a strong earthquake in Ankara. The incident was a kind of an examination for the new concrete cement buildings. Although there are some cracks in some buildings no damage at all was heard of in Ankara itself.

IZMIR INTERNATIONAL FAIR

The Turksh Government have decided to grant the following facilities among many others, for the Izmir International Fair which will be held from 20 August to the 20th September.

1. Free visa for any one that will come to the fair.

2. 200,000 Rs. free exchange for the goods to be sold in the fair.

3. 50 p.c. discount in all railway and steamship fares.

Last year 7,00,000 people had visited the fair. This year at least 10,00,000 visitors are expected. Great Britain, S. Russia, Greece, Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany Japan, U.S.A., Italy Iran have again decided to participate in the fair officially. Other countries also are expected to join the fair.

TURKISH WOMAN AVIATOR

It is reported that Miss Sabiha Gokchen, the Turkish woman aviator, who has recently been promoted as lieutenant, will soon make tour round Balkans, and later on perhaps attempt a solo flight to New York.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY

As a result of the industrialisation programme carried out during the last four years in Turkey the production of most of the articles has increased very much in comparison with the past years. The following figures will easily prove this fact.

Production in tons.

	1936	1937
Chromite	163.880	199.043
Zinc	17.126	24.999
Linite	95.817	117.631
Cement	137.086	214.794

NEGRO WRITER WEDS ENGLISH GIRL, HIS SECRETARY

"Legislation Will Not Prevent Such Unions", Says Bride

Garland Anderson, the Negro lecturer who wrote the play, "Appearances", married his white secretary, an Englishwoman, who, now, in "Nigger Lover" (Fowler, 7s. 6d.), writes a book about it, says Hannen Swaffer in the "Daily Herald".

Her frankness about the whole thing is qualified by her reluctance to print her maiden name. Apparently she does not want to embarrass her relations.

Still her father, who had been for nearly 60 years a London doctor, said he was "too old in experience to judge a man by the colour of his skin."

The marriage took place in the State of Washington, because, in Oregon, mixed marriages are illegal. Yet Mrs. Anderson still passed as her husband's secretary, and only their intimate friends were told that they were married.

They were received in the Northern states with courtesy, although Negroes seemed to have treated them worse than the whites.

Mrs. Anderson wants to go South with her husband to hear the Negro spirituals and see the Mississippi.

She is very happy with her husband, who would be a great man, she thinks, whatever his colour. Yet she faces facts.

"A MIXED RACE."

"Very emphatically I do not advocate or condone careless, concupiscent mixed marriages", she says, "I do not believe that reasonable or intelligent people of either race approve of such unions. Coloured people are even more adverse to such mixing than the white people, because from their side, it is generally the worthless white person who unites with the best of their race....

"In spite of both races protesting that they do not believe in such unions, the indisputable fact remains that the American coloured race is a mixed race. So it seems obvious that 'someone' must believe in it.

"People will eternally find their affinity, marry when and where they please, and no amount of legislation will prevent it."

Their troubles over hotels are best explained by the fact that, on a separate page, Mrs. Anderson prints "an acknowledgment of appreciation" to a score of them. All these are named, and they are spread about in cities, stretching from New York to San Francisco.

'Cantabs' Fare Badly

'Aussies' Pile Up Big Score For 3 Wickets

LONDON, May 11.

Australians commenced their match against Cambridge University to-day

Cambridge batting first were all out for 120 and Australians had made 306 for three wickets (Fingleton 111 and Bradman 137* at close.

THE SCORES

CAMBRIDGE (First Innings)

Wild c White b Waite	0
Gibb, b Waite	1
Langley b O'Reilly	18
Yardley, c Fingleton, b O'Reilly	67
Packe l.b.w., b O'Reilly	2
Mann, l.b.w. b O'Reilly	1
Studd l.b.w. b Waite	12
Kaye b Waite	13
Bannister l.b.w. b O'Reilly	0
Jaimeson b Waite	0
Rees Davies (not out)	4
Extras	2
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Waite 5 for 23, O'Reilly 5 for 55 and Ward 0 for 40.

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Brown l.b.w. b Rees Davies	0
Fingleton, b Kaye	111
Bradman, c Mann, b Wild	137
Badcock batting	45
Hassett batting	5
Extras	8
Total (for three)	306

—Reuter.

GOLDEN SOVEREIGN WINS NEWMARKET STAKES

LONDON, May 11.

The Newmarket stakes run at Newmarket (distance, one mile, two furlongs) resulted as follows:—

GOLDEN SOVEREIGN (WESTON)	1
GREENWICH (PERRYMAN)	2
MALABAR (CROUCH)	3

Six ran.

The race was won by one and a half lengths and shorthead.

Winner was trained by Cottrill.

BETTING: 100/30 Golden Sovereign, 11/8 Greenwich, 7/1 Malabar.—Reuter's Special.

NEWMARKET DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 11.

Newmarket Derby course betting after Newmarket stakes 900 to 100 against Golden Sovereign taken, after 2,000 to 200 was laid.—Reuter.

A.-I DAYANAND SALVATION MISSION, HOSHIARPUR

During March and April the Mission has converted 489 non-Hindus to Hinduism and rescued fifty Hindu girls and women from the Muslim at Haridwar on occasion of the Kumbh, who were found in the garb of Sadhus and Sanyasis.

Italy Weak In Naval Might

Possesses Obsolete Capital Ships: Warships Can Operate Only In Small Distances: But Has Many Submarines

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Writing in "Sunday Times" under the caption "ITALY'S NAVAL STRENGTH," Lt.-Comdr. Kenneth Edwards says: "THE ITALIAN NAVY IS AT PRESENT WEAK IN CAPITAL SHIPS. Of her four battleships of pre-war design and construction the 'Conte di Cavour' and the 'Giulio Cesare'—have recently undergone extensive reconstruction. The other two—'Caio Duilio' and 'Andrea Doria'—are at present undergoing similar reconstruction. Even these ships, even in their reconstructed state, cannot be considered the equals of Capital ships of modern design.

In 1934 Italy laid down two new battleship—the "Vittorio Veneto" and "Litteno." These are to be vessels of 35,000 tons mounting nine 15-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, and twelve 3.5-inch anti-aircraft guns, and they are to have a speed of more than thirty knots. These two ships were to have been ready for sea before the end of the present year, but it is now doubtful whether they will be in service before the end of next year.

Early this year Italy laid down two more battleship—the "Impero" and the "Roma." It is believed that these ships are to be of similar design to those laid down in 1934.

But capital ships are by by no means the most important units of the Italian Navy. In fact fourteen years ago the considered view of the Italian Admiralty was opposed to the capital ships and favoured the building up of a large force of aircraft and submarines and other light craft The composition of the Italian navy to-day shows that the capitalships have been superimposed upon a structure composed of those forms of warships peculiarly suited to the domination of comparatively narrow waters.

Cruiser Fleet

Italy's modern cruiser fleet consists of seven ships armed with 8-in. guns and twelve ships armed with 6-in. guns. Not one of these ships was completed by 1929, and they are characterised by exceedingly high speed. Most of the Italian cruisers are capable of steaming at 37 knots —nearly five knots faster than the average British cruiser. The high speed has been achieved at the expense of operational radius, a matter of small importance to a Mediterranean Power but of great importance to a naval Power with a world-wide empire

The comparatively small distances at which Italian warships are expected to operate is reflected in the fact that the Italian navy does not possess a single aircraft-carrier, while no such ships is under construction or projected for the Italian navy, it being held that shore-based aircraft will be able to support the fleet in any operations in the Mediterranean.

Italy has built forty-three destroyers most of them within the last ten years. The majority of these ships are large and heavily armed and have a very high speed. Many of them are fitted as minelayers. Twelve more large destroyers are under construction.

It is in the small torpedo craft and submarines that the Italian navy is particularly strong. Most of the navies of the world have long ago given up the small torpedo-boat in favour of the more formidable torpedo-boat destroyers. Not so Italy who has no fewer than sixty-two torpedo-boats of tonnages varying between 550 and about 880 while sixteen more torpedo-boats are under construction.

Much has been heard of the high speed motor torpedo-boats of the Italian navy, which have been characterised as 'sea sleds'. Italy is very strong in submarines. Italy has in service seventy-four large and medium sized submarines and seven small submarines, while at the end of last year, no fewer than twenty-four more submarines were under construction. This number has recently been considerably increased.

Submarines

The magnitude of the Italian effort in submarine building in recent years is shown by the fact that twenty-seven submarines were completed for the Italian nacy in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937—three years in which only ten submarines were completed for the Royal Navy.

The building of cruisers for the Italian navy has ceased for the time being, there being no such vessels on the slips and none projected, but the Italian effort. to construct a very formidable fleet of torpedo craft is not slackening at all.

In the first three months of this year, there were launched the large destroyer "Geniere" and six torpedo-boats of 690 tons displacement capable of thirty-four knots and armed with three 3.9-inch guns, eight small anti-aircraft guns and four torpedo-tubes. Since January 1 last eight submarines have been launched.

In the new building programme the most notable units apart from the two battleships are to be twelve superdestroyers of over 2,000 tons each and a number of submarines. It is believed that twelve submarines keels are to be laid during the present year. One recalls that when the new Italian naval building programme was introduced recently a spokesman of the Italian Admiralty stated that the peak of the submarine output of the Italian naval shipbuilding yards was far from being reached.—United Press.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

No Shifting Of Headquarters: School For Ratings At Manora Island

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 11.

There is no truth in the report that the headquarters of the Royal Indian Navy are to be transferred from Bombay to Karachi. I understand, however, that in consequence of expansion of the scheme of Indian Navy arrangements are in progress for establishment of a training school for naval ratings at Manora Island near Karachi. This is primarily intended for training Indian seamen.

An official communique giving full details of the scheme is expected.

"THIS UGLY MOCKERY"

Tagore's Message To World

SANTINIKETAN, May 11.

"This ugly mockery of all that is noble in man's aspiration has spread its demoniacal sneer from shore to shore. Must I take my leave with this apparition before me, of the spirit of frightfulness flourishing its torch of conflagration?" Says Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of a message to the world published in the latest number of the Viswabharati news bulletin.—United Press.

Forthcoming Session Of International Labour Conference

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS ON VITAL SOCIAL QUESTIONS

By "Mazdoor"

The ensuing 24th Session of the I. L. Conference scheduled to begin at Geneva on the 2nd June next promises to be of more than ordinary interest to India. This is so because of the special interest that attaches from the Indian point of view to the items figuring on the agenda of the Conference. Even a casual study of the programme of work billed for the Conference will make this point clear.

The more important items on the agenda of the 24th Session are: technical and vocational education and apprenticeship; regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers; recruiting, placing and conditions of labour of migrant workers; regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers of vehicles engaged in road transport; generalisation of the reduction of hours of work; and statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture. The number and variety of the items give promise of a lively and fruitful session—but this is perhaps nothing unusual so far as the sessions of the I. L. Conference are concerned; what makes the Conference of more than ordinary interest to this country is that two, at least, of these items deal with subjects which are engaging specialised attention at present in India

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

One of these is the first item—technical and vocational education and apprenticeship. To-day, discontent is rife in India with the existing system of education. All are agreed that in the present system stagnation and wastage are appalling, that, despite the huge sums spent, compulsory primary education is as remote as ever, that the annual increase in the percentage of literates is disconcertingly small, and that the universities contain far too many students who are unfit to profit by higher academic studies: at the same time, the handicrafts and minor industries of the country are being starved out of existence, because of the lack of an adequately trained complement of workers, a state of affairs which is being worsened by the inability of the present educational system to ailment the insufficient existing cadre by satisfactory yearly quotas of vocationally-trained youths. The scheme of education outlined by the All-India National Education Conference held at Wardha in October 1937, and amplified and worked out in considerable detail by the Zakir Hussain Committee in its report of December 1937, is designed to rectify the lop-sided nature of the country's futile educational system, which is certainly responsible in large measure for accentuating educated unemployment in India. Even official bodies connected with education have not been slow to recognise this, and one of the main decisions reached at the December 1935 meeting of the recently revived Central Advisory Board of Education was that the Indian educational system should be reorganised so as, on the one hand, to lessen the drift to unsuitable material to universities and, secondly, to produce better employable material

VALUE TO INDIA.

Judged in the light of these developments, the value to India of the discussions at the ensuing I.L. Conference on technical and vocational education can hardly be over-estimated. The I.L.O.'s efforts at stimulating technical and vocational education subserve to a great extent the same objectives as those aimed at by recent educational experiments in this country. Both seek to develop educational activities in conformity with national economic needs and policies. The craft-education outlined in the Wardha Scheme is designed to act as a corrective to the present educational system which functions listlessly along worn out academic grooves and isolated from the real currents of life. The I.L.O., in so far as its activities in the field of vocational education are concerned, works for the development and co-ordination of various official and private institutions which in each country participate in the work of vocational training, taking into account the occupational, cultural and moral interests of the workers, the labour requirements of employers and the social interest of the community. The I.L.O.'s well-planned efforts to provide for all children on reaching a certain age adequate opportunities for initiation into occupational life, within the framework of approved educational systems has therefore much in common with the experiments in educational reform and craft-instruction that are at present being widely canvassed in India.

MIGRANT WORKERS.

Scarcely less important from the Indian view-point are the I.L.O.'s efforts to better the conditions of service of migrant workers and to secure equality of treatment for them with the nationals of the countries of immigration. The number of Indian emigrants to-day is about 2,300.000, settled mostly in different parts of the British Empire. Ceylon has an Indian contingent of 800,000, British Malaya, including Straits Settlements and Federated and Unfederated Malay States, of about 662,000, and South Africa of 165,500. The preponderant majority of this emigrant population consist of workers, and the innumerable handicaps connected with their recruitment, transport, employment, conditions of work, and civil and other rights are attracting public attention in India in far greater measure than even before. The efforts of the I.L.O. to raise the existing standards of protection of migrant workers, even though they are conducted on the international plane, are therefore of great importance to India.

Discriminate In Favour Of Nationals

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDICTS GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARDS ALKALI AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has made a representation to the Department of Commerce, Government of India regarding the question of Foreign Capital and Establishment of non-Indian concerns in India.

In course of the representation he says that the attention of the Government of India must have been drawn to the prospectus issued by the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. for the floatation of the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd. The circumstances under which the new company came to be floated and the history connected therewith are too well-known to Government to need any repetition.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce cannot appreciate as to why the organisers behind this new undertaking have thought it fit or necessary to come out with such a prospectus or to float such a new company. From the terms of the issue of shares in question, it is quite obvious that the new Company will continue to be a side-show of the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and that it would be difficult for the ordinary shareholders to acquire interest in the company and that the attempt to give this new department of the Imperial Chemical Industries a separate legal entity is merely an act of window-dressing. Such efforts will not carry conviction to the minds of the people of this country and the earlier objections to the grant of concessions to the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. for exploiting the mineral resources in certain parts of the Punjab will not in any way be detracted by such subterfuges.

DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOUR OF NON-NATIONALS

Here, it is a clear case of discrimination in favour of non-nationals to the detriment and cost of the national interests of the country. Even the right to discriminate against non-nationals in the interests of the country has met with international recognition. Thus, the International Conference on treatment of Foreigners, in their draft convention, clearly recognised the right of every State to restrict, regulate and even prohibit the entry of non-nationals into certain branches of the economic life of a nation (Article 7).

Even in this country, the need for some distinction as between nationals and non-nationals in the matter of certain economic activities was, in the past recognised and observed. Thus, so far as direct assistance by the State to any trade or industry, either in the nature of bounties or subsidies or by protection was concerned, it was generally the accepted policy that the benefits of such assistance should be extended only to companies which conformed to certain standards giving the right to be treated as national organisations.

INVITE INDIAN CAPITAL.

In regard to the concessions that have been granted to the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and through them now to the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd., the points naturally arise, in the light of the above remarks of the External Capital Committee, as to what efforts, if any, were made to ascertain whether Indian Capital would be forthcoming for the purpose on reasonable terms and as to what safeguards were imposed while giving the concessions to the concern.

In order that there may not be occasions for similar grievances in the future, it should be laid down that information about the commercial possibilities in respect of such concessions should be made available to the nationals of the country, so as to afford to them sufficient opportunities for taking advantage of such concessions. Whatever the constitutional position, the Chamber must at every stage draw the attention of Government to the handicaps, which such provisions have placed on the development of Indian Industries and Indian Enterprise. The Secretary requests that the Chamber may kindly be informed whether any safeguards have been agreed upon between the Company and Government, while giving the concessions in question.

OUR PERIODICALS

(Continued from page 6)

vis-a-vis the Federation, in which he pleads for certain changes in the Government of India Act and hopes that thereby the Congress can be prevailed upon to work the federal part of the constitution. Prof. N. G. Ranga launches a vigorous attack on the Trade Disputes Bill, which according to him "breathes of distrust of local Governments and hatred of organised labour." "In London: A scene on the Terrace" by "An Indian Visitor" seems to lead nowhere but is interesting all the same. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali begins a series on Adult Education in this number. "Law and Literature" whose authorship inspite of the nom-de-plume can be easily traced to the editor of this journal makes delightful reading.

"Social Service Quarterly"

The current number of this journal opens with a very thought-provoking article "the relation of Religion to Social Work" by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, which should be perused by all social workers. The author warns us against a divorce of those two motivating forces and concludes that "Dynamic religion and dynamic social work have much in common and should march hand in hand." Miss Godawari Gokhale gives a brief account of the Nagpur session of the All-India Women's Conference. The editorial notes are as usual very interesting while one can get an insight into the activities of the Social Service League from "our Head Office Jottings."

26 BURMA REBELLION PRISONERS RELEASED

RANGOON, May 11.

Twenty-six Burma Rebellion prisoners confined in the Rangoon Central Jail, who had not obtained the benefit of amnesty granted on the occasion of Their Majesty's Coronation last year, have been released.

Prior to their release, the Home Minister met them in the jail and spoke a few words of advice to them.

Of the 26 prisoners released, six have been granted conditional release, pending the preparation of the necessary records regarding their conduct in the jail.

It is understood that the Home Minister will visit other jails in Burma and some more Rebellion prisoners will be released.—United Press.

PUBLICITY FOR BENGAL GOVT.

Re-organisation Of Department

DARJEELING, May 11.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Bengal Government have decided to reorganise its Publicity Department in order to ensure better publicity of all Governmental activities. Under the new arrangement, this Department will be placed under the charge of a whole-time Director of Public Information, who will have three assistance under him.

It is further understood that there will be a Committee consisting of some members of the Cabinet with the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, as Chairman, to control this Department.

Although a final decision about the personnel of this new department has not yet been taken, it is believed in authoritative circles that the ultimate choice for the post of Director will fall on Mr. Altaf Hossain of the Bengal Senior Educational Service and now Principal of the Dacca Intermediate College.—United Press.

BIHAR MONEY-LENDERS' BILL

Motion To Be Taken Into Consideration In Council

PATNA, May 11.

In the Bihar Council (Upper House) to-day the motion that the Money-lenders' Bill be taken into consideration, was passed after two days' debate.

Criticisms were made by some members of the coalition Party that the Bill was lacking in many important features which were necessary for giving relief to the debtors.

The Advocate-General, replying, pointed out that the main object of the Bill was not to give relief to the debtors but to regulate the money-lending business.

He added that a comprehensive measure, with the object of substantially helping the debtors, was under the consideration of the Government.—United Press.

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myself, just a simple girl like many other girls in the world. But never to another personality, no matter how much I may admire and enjoy her work. It would not be fair to them nor to me, nor to those kind people who may come to watch Luise Rainer on the screen."

Subhas Bose Greets Bengal Working Class

BOTH TRADE UNIONS AMALGAMATED AT SPECIAL JOINT MEETING

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

At a special joint meeting of the members of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress and of the Bengal branch of the National Federation of Trade Unions held on Sunday afternoon at 249 B, Bowbazar Street, the two bodies were amalgamated under the name of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress.

In a message to the joint meeting, the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said:

"I offer my greetings to the working class of Bengal assembled to-day at a special session in Calcutta to compose differences amongst themselves and to bring about solidarity in their own rank and file. Such a move was long overdue. It has become imperative now when there has been a rapid deterioration in the international situation. The responsibility for bringing about this deterioration rests mainly with British Imperialism, which has recently proved to be, in spite of its sham hoax of non-intervention, the greatest bulwark of international reaction.

"But Britain derives its power mainly from its political control over India. The supreme task, therefore, before the working class in India is to get that political power, through which alone they can improve their own lot at home and the international situation as well. The Indian National Congress is the only body which has been fighting for such political power, and I am sure that the working class in India, and particularly in Bengal, will rally unhesitatingly round the banner of Congress for the realisation of their goal. I again offer my greetings to the workers of Bengal and hope that the unity that has been achieved will be enduring and will stand the test of time."—A.P.

Egyptian Parliamentary Situation

NEW PREMIER'S UNPOPULARITY: CONFLICT WITH PALACE?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Causes similar to those that gave a crushing defeat to Nahas Pasha are now threatening the position of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the present Egyptian Prime Minister. They relate to the dispute between the cabinet and the palace. The original point of Nahas Pasha was that the Cabinet must have a full control constitutionally over the important appointments in the palace and that the palace should never be in a position to interfere with the Cabinet on any matter, for the latter would be acting in conformity with the public. When Nahas Pasha voiced this view, the palace and the Liberal Party of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha turned up against him and the Wafdists and ultimately succeeded in overthrowing him completely out of the parliament, and a new cabinet and parliament were called under the premiership of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha. But, unfortunately, what caused the downfall of the former Premier is endangering the present one. The pressure from the palace has again created a precarious position for the premier who wanted to appoint members of his own Liberal Party to all high positions, which the palace resents. In this connection it may be recalled that there are five chief parties in Egypt, the first and most powerful one is that of the Wafdists comprising about 65 per cent. of the whole population (formerly it was 90 per cent. in strength) under Nahas Pasha. The second is the Liberal Party under Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha comprising about 10 per cent., the third is the Sadists party under Nakrashi Pasha and Dr. Ahmed Maher, brother of Ali Maher Pasha, the Chief of the Palace. It represents 15 per cent. of the Egyptians. Both Nakrashi Pasha and Dr. Ahmed Maher have recently been dismissed from the Wafdists. The fourth is the Independent Party under Ismail Pasha Basel who controls 8 p.c. of the population. The fifth one is the Azhari Wafdist under Abdul Rahman Pasha. It is Ulema party in Egypt but has only 2 per cent. of the people in it. One of its objects is to regain the colonies of Egypt lost a century ago.

The present Premier wanted to win over the Sadists and the Independents to secure the majority. But several petitions from some officials to His Majesty King Farouk pointed in protesting that the proceedings of the new election conducted by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha were illegal. The Sadists first got warning of this and abstained from joining the Liberals, and tried their utmost to take the Independents on their side aiming at forming their own majority to turn out Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha by creating obstacles in his way.

WAFDISTS PLEASED

Thus, the new Parliament is formed of 12 Wafdists, 96 Liberals, 78 Sadists, 66 Independents. (The old parliament had 165 Wafdists). The Wafdists are pleased to witness the drama enacted. Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's unpopularity was due to his new scheme of increasing taxation on important commodities and cloth by which he raised four million pounds for Defence purposes. This proved to be a big burden on the poor classes, who are now in a bad plight, and are turning their eyes to the Wafdists for rescue. There was a big procession of students of Al Azher and workers which demonstrated at the Abdin Palace against this taxation and in favour of Nahas Pasha It is wonderful how the same students should change who recently demonstrated against the Wafdists following the strong propaganda started six months ago by the Liberals that Nahas Pasha was against the Young King.

LUISE RAINER HATES TO BE COMPARED WITH ANYONE ELSE

By Brian Young

Luise Rainer is a fairly even-tempered individual

But the quickest way to upset her emotional equilibrium is to call her a second Bergner, a new Garbo, another what-have-you.

"One of the biggest dangers in Hollywood is becoming typed", said the dark-eyed Viennese. "That is bad enough, but to be called a second this or that is cruel!"

"I would much rather be a bad Luise Rainer, than a second someone else. Not that I do not admire Miss Bergner, and some of the actresses to whom they have compared me. In a way, I know that the intention is to flatter and be kind. But calling someone a new so and so—or a second Miss This or That is unfair!

"In all my life I have never tried to copy anyone else I love people, and have learned from them. There is nothing more satisfying than to be with a group you can observe, and learn to think and feel as they do, with true understanding.

"In my acting I have tried to do this—to present to audiences a living breathing creature in whom they can recognise themselves or someone they may know. But I would never try to copy the technique of another artist, to show them what I felt, because it would not be sincere and they would know it.

"Everyone is a complex world within himself," continued the actress. "We all have so much good, so much bad—a little strength, and again some weakness. When people see me on the screen, they see only a part of me when I am acting a role—the part in my personality which matches that of some other woman in the world. They do not see all of Luise Rainer, or all of another person, but just a phase. Isn't it silly, then, to say that the part I play is like someone else?

"No, in my acting I forget Luise Rainer, I become the person I am playing, just as if I slipped into a new soul for the time being. Then I go back to

(Continued in col. 5)

JAPAN HEADING TOWARDS FINANCIAL RUIN

Disastrous Effects Of War With China

Japan is heading towards financial ruin through the prolonged drain on resources for her China campaign, according to a special article in "Ta Kung Pao", the leading vernacular paper in China's de facto capital, Hankow, on March 19. The article threw considerable light on the financial possibilities and limitations of Japan. Between the commencement of hostilities on the Marco Polo Bridge on July 7, 1937, and March 15, 1938, various emergency expenditure passed or appropriated by the Japanese Government reached £437,717,000 or 7,441,200,000 yen.

Of the total of more than 2,500,000,000 yen (£147,000,000) appropriated last year, only 140,000,000 yen (£8,000,000) was raised from increased taxation. The balance £139,000,000 was raised through bond issues. Of the appropriations for this year, which amount to more than 4,850,000,000 yen, only about 400,000,000 yen is realisable from increased taxation; the rest (£252,000,000) has to be raised by bond issues. During the last seven years, since September 18, 1931, when Japan started her invasion of Manchuria, her armament has been greatly expanded. For instance, the Six-Year Navy Plan passed last year cost 3,000,000,000 yen; and the Five-Year Navy Plan, 2,000,000,000 yen. In 1895, when the first Sino-Japanese War took place, the total annual expenditure was only slightly over 80,000,000 yen; but the budget passed for the coming fiscal year will call for an outlay of 2,867,000,000 yen. In other words, the expenditures have increased thirty-five times in a period of forty-three years. The ability of the people to bear taxation has not increased to any extent commensurate with this rate.

RED LETTER BONDS

During recent years, "Red Letter Bonds" were issued to the extent of 1,000,000,000 yen a year. Up to the end of last year the total amount of Japan's National Debt was over 11,800,000,000 yen. Of the war expenditure for the current fiscal year 4,400,000,000 yen will have to be raised by increased taxation. In the budget for next year there would be over 1,000,000,000 yen. Therefore at the end of the present year Japan's National Debt will reach the neighbourhood of 16,500,000,000 yen. Takahashi, former Minister of Finance, used to say that a 10,000,000,000 yen National Debt would ruin the country. It is, therefore, a great problem to market the bonds this year. Foreign sources will for some time to come be closed to Japan. If what Takahashi said is true then the domestic market has long reached the saturation point. But if the Bank of Japan is asked to market this volume of bonds, it will have to resort to excessive note issuing with evil consequences of inflation. The original specie reserve for the Bank of Japan amounted to 500,000,000 yen. After the revolution of last September this amount was evaluated to be worth 1,500,000,000 of the then depreciated yen. Of this 800,000,000 yen was earmarked for reserve and the balance as equalisation for foreign exchange.

WAR SUPPLIES TO EXCEED

The note issue of the Bank of Japan was fixed at 1,400,000,000 yen. Any excess was subject to tax from the Japanese Government. But as result of the increase in reserve last September, the amount of notes issued greatly increased so that at the end of October it stood between 1,500 million yen and 1,600,000,000 yen. But if now the Bank of Japan is forced to sell a huge volume of bonds it will have to do it by issuing notes. Japan is now in the sterling block and has fixed her foreign exchange at the rate of 1s. 2d. Last year several shipments of gold had to be made in order to stabilise the exchange value of the yen. During 1937 the total exports of Japan amounted to 3,113,021,000 yen; and the total imports to 3,733,810,000 yen, leaving an unfavourable balance of 620,789,000 yen. This did not include the purchase of ammunition and war supplies, which, though aggregating between 3,900,000,000 yen, were not listed in the ordinary customs returns.

As to the invisible income derived from tourists, shipping, and others, it is estimated that the annual total realisable by Japan is not more than 200,000,000 yen. This leaves the total unfavourable balance between 1,300,000,000 yen and 1,400,000,000 yen. The amount with which Japan expects to write this off consists of the 700,000,000 yen equalisation fund the gold produced in Korea, which by the most liberal estimation cannot exceed 200,000,000 yen, and the gold production in Manchuria, which is estimated to be between 60,000,000 yen and 70 million yen per year. This still leaves an enormous balance to be settled. The amount of ammunitions and war supplies for the present year will have to exceed that of last year, though with the introduction of control over ordinary imports, the unfavourable balance for commercial commodities may be less, whatever decrease in this regard will be greatly offset by the increase of war supplies. So, judging by last year, it is certain that the amount of gold that has to be shipped abroad will be greatly over the total of last year. But if there was the huge equalisation fund to make up the balance the gold reserve in the Bank of Japan will have to be shipped abroad. When this is done, the notes issued by the Bank will depreciate producing a chaotic effect on both the economy and finance of the country.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

But this is not all. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai on the middle of August, Japan's exports to China have nearly stopped. Her exports to America and the South Seas have also suffered great decrease. Many of the factories have either reduced their working hours or are entirely closed. Take cotton yarn for example. Before the hostilities, Japan had a total of 8,000,000 spindles. But since last August, 750,000 spindles were destroyed in Tsingtao, 300,000 were put out of operation in Shanghai, and over 3,500,000 other spindles have become idle. In other words over half of the spindles are not in use. The entire textile industry, on which the prosperity of Japan so much depends, will suffer drastically. With a total national debt of 16,500,000,000 yen, the annual interest payable, calculated at the rate of 3 per cent., will amount to 815,000,000 yen. Unless some means are found to meet this huge interest payment it will further worsen the financial condition.

It is reported that in the last conference held before the throne, the Japanese Emperor asked the Ministry of War how long the war would last. The answer was a year and a half. He then asked that in the event that the war would involve Soviet Russia, how long it would last. The answer was three years. The Emperor then turned to the Minister of Finance asking how much it would take to finance the war with China. The minister answered 7,000,000,000 yen. He then asked what if the war with Russia would take place. The Minister figured at the rate of 50,000,000 yen a day, and came to the conclusion that such a war could not be prosecuted to any length of time. Bearing in mind what has been said so far, we have difficulty in seeing how far Japan can even finance her 7,000,000,000 war with China. This is especially true when viewed in the light of a Sino-Japanese War prolonged over eighteen months.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Claims Of Homoeopathy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th April Dr. Serapis has written a letter under the above heading. I beg to ask him the name of quack Homoeopathic practitioner for the safety of qualified practitioner. In the telephone directory too I could not find any Homoeopath's name residing in the suburbs having three telephones, excepting for one who had a charitable hospital and a dispensary in suburbs 2 years before and had three telephones on his name.

I have referred this matter to the Bombay Homoeopathic association and have examined the book of that charitable concern and found no one has been treated of such nationality in any of his chambers even.

If Dr. Serapis does not like to give the name to me personally or publish same in newspaper he may write the name and address to the Bombay Homoeopathic Association. Sleater Road P. O. Tardeo, Bombay, for the public welfare as well for the qualified Homoeopathic Practitioner. The Association will try to investigate the matter and put it before the public in due course."—Yours, etc.

Dr. B. K. BANERJI.

"Misplaced Charity"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your esteemed column of to-day's issue one's attention is drawn to a reply by the Chairman of Toc H. (Local Branch) endeavouring to explain the purport of my communication on the vexed question of "misplaced charity" published in your journal dated the 16th April 1938.

There is no desire on my part to belittle any organization or individual who are out to benefit any community in this country irrespective of caste or creed, and if your correspondent took these facts into consideration he would have realized that the ideals which prompted the drafting of my letter was not the outcome of naturalized carping criticism.

I notice the thinly veiled desire to get at facts by the invitation to produce "concrete instances of mismanagering" and steps will be taken to investigate them personally." But surely the record of the Shelter maintained as an admission register since its inauguration is a clear and incontrovertible proof. Perhaps the writer of the letter under reference was never acquainted with the case when an elderly man applied for admission, last February in a thoroughly emaciated condition having just been discharged from the hospital. He was given shelter for one miserable night and turned out the following morning notwithstanding that they were at least twelve hefty individuals well under the age of 40, never sick or sorry, in residence at that specified time, whose record of occupancy in the shelter must have been individually close on a 1,000 nights.

I will now turn to the criticism of my comparison of the "Old House" and the Bombay Shelter which one is told is "entirely misleading". I would never countenance or tolerate the suggestion for one fleeting moment that at any time during the War a member of the British Army who realized the perils and seriousness of the situation would have "jumped" at any chance to return to comparative safety in England. It would have been a sorry day for the Empire if it had comprised men of that stamp and character for the path was thorny and one did not tread on primroses to the sound of flutes.

Finally it is not accurate to say that the hours when admission is granted is 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. nightly. Sufficient proof is in evidence to bear out the statement that the Shelter is used during all hours of the day by individuals who happen to receive favoured treatment to the disadvantage of others thus contravening all rules, but this is a matter which is purely the concern of the management.

I note in the initial stage of the letter that mention is made of facilities afforded to the Anglo-Indians and Domiciled community by the institution of the Shelter, this may be so, but it would be more in the nature, of solving a jig-saw puzzle to point the index finger at "Who's who" that qualifies to be classed in the aforementioned category when it comes to seek admission by the right class of people.—Yours etc.,

X. Y. Z.

HUBLI CIVIC AFFAIRS

Assistant Collector Holds Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 10

Public curiosity was greatly aroused by the repeated visits of the Collector and other high officials to Hubli Municipal Office.

It is understood the Collector paid a second visit to the Municipal Office last evening. Mr. Dais, Assistant Collector, is to-day sitting there since morning making inquires and collecting information.

The cause of these visits still kept a closely guarded secret by the visiting officials. Municipal councillors and members of the staff are also anxious to withhold all information from the public regarding what transpires during these visits. It is understood that Mr. Dais was to-day accompanied by Mr. Lobo Government Accountant and Auditor. Mr. Dais, Assistant Collector, accompanied by Mr. Lobo, Senior Examiner of Accounts, held a regular inquiry in the Municipal office to-day from 12 noon to 4-30 p.m. The public were not admitted to the place of inquiry. Statements of three sanitary inspectors and other members of the staff are understood to have been taken on oath. Certain books and diaries are also understood to have been taken possession of and retained by the Assistant Collector for detailed inspection.

The inquiry will continue to-morrow.

The Municipal President was not present in the office during the enquiry.

President's Warning To Staff

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, May 11.

Mr. Dais, Assistant Collector, accompanied by Mr. Lobo, Senior Auditor, and Mr. Ratnum, Assistant Examiner, came here to-day noon and held office in the Travellers' Bungalow and conducted further inquiry regarding the Hubli Municipality affairs.

Statements of Dr. Mundagur, two cow boys and two Gowlis were recorded. Afterwards they all proceeded to the Municipal Office and spent about half an hour there.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The President of the Municipality has issued an office order dated yesterday reading as follows: "It is learnt that Dr. K. G. Mundagur, a retrenched Municipal employee, and some outsiders, are allowed to linger in the Municipal Office. The officers and clerks are hereby warned not to entertain them in the office and not to show any official papers without the express permission of the undersigned. The Chief Officer and all members of the staff are to note this. The order is signed by the President.

Medical Relief In Rural Areas

Revised Scheme Provides For Appointment Of Four Additional Qualified Nurses In Each District

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

As part of the programme of medical relief in rural areas the Government of Bombay sanctioned in October 1936 a scheme providing for an increase in the number of qualified nurses and midwives attached to local board dispensaries.

Under that scheme Government agreed to pay each District Local Board in the Province, excepting the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, a subsidy equivalent to the cost of maintaining one properly qualified nurse and midwife on condition that the Board maintained two more nurses who were properly qualified midwives, in addition to any kept at its dispensaries before the scheme was brought into force.

Government directed that each nurse or midwife employed under the scheme should receive a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem plus a nouse rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

DISAPPOINTING RESPONSE

The response of the District Local Boards in this Province towards the scheme has, however, been very disappointing, and Government understand that until now only two Boards in the Northern Division have taken advantage of the scheme and that the remaining Boards have either pleaded inability to participate in the scheme on account of financial stringency or are still considering the question.

Government have now decided to extend and modify the scheme so as to enable District Local Boards which have been unable, owing to financial stringency, to participate in the scheme of 1936 to take advantage of the revised scheme.

THE REVISED SCHEME

The revised scheme provides for the appointment of four additional qualified nurses, who are also midwives (if women who hold a diploma in general nursing and in midwifery are not available, diploma holders in midwifery may be taken up), in each of the nineteen districts of this Province, except the Bombay Suburban District. Government consider that a pay of Rs. 40 per mensem plus' a house rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem should be sufficient to attract the right type of nurses and midwives for service in rural areas, and they have accordingly decided that these should be the rates of pay and house rent allowance of the nurses and midwives to be appointed in future under the scheme. In respect of the 76 additional nurses and midwives to be appointed under the revised scheme at the rate of four for each district, except the Bombay Suburban District, Government have decided to pay a grant equal to four-fifths of the cost of their entertainment, and the remaining one-fifth share of the cost will have to be borne by the District Local Boards concerned.

ADDITIONAL NURSES

Where, for any reason, a District Local Board does not wish to take advantage of the scheme or does not wish to engage the full number of nurses and midwives allotted to it, viz. four, the Surgeon General may, at his discretion, allow some other Board or Boards to employ additional nurses and midwives in addition to the quota allotted to them, subject to the condition that the total number of nurses and midwives appointed under the scheme in the whole Province shall not exceed 76. The nurses and midwives employed under the scheme may either be attached to the District Local Board dispensaries or allowed to settle and work in a group of village like the subsidised medical practitioners, as the District Local Board may desire, subject to the approval of the Surgeon General.

The cost to Government of appointing each nurse or midwife under the scheme is Rs. 40 per mensem or Rs. 480 per annum, and the annual cost to Government of appointing 76 additional nurses and midwives under the scheme will thus amount to Rs. 36,480.

The Surgeon General has been asked to bring the scheme to the notice of the various District Local Boards concerned and to submit a report to Government after six months indicating to what extent the various Boards have taken advantage of it.

In making the appointments of nurses and midwives under the scheme, the Surgeon General and the District Local Boards concerned have been requested to consult the Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Health Council.

USEFULNESS OF BOMBAY FORESTS

Suppliers Of People's, Domestic, Industrial And Agricultural Requirements

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The financial results of the year closing on the 31st March 1937 show a gross revenue of Rs. 47.72 lakhs, and a surplus after deducting the costs of establishment and of all works of conservation, maintenance and regeneration, of Rs 19.65 lakhs.

Judged by the standards of previous years these figures are disappointing, but they are explained by the fact that this is the first year in which the figures for Sind have not been included.

The total forest area of 12,998 square miles is only about 17 per cent. of the total area of the Province. Assuming all this area to be productive forest, it is still below the minimum required according to recognised standards, for climatic purposes and for the supply of domestic, agricultural and industrial requirements of the people.

But of the above area only 9,891 square miles are forest proper, 2,929 square miles are pasture reserves and 178 square miles are fuel and fodder reserves. 10,741 square miles are managed by the Forest Department and 2,257 square miles mostly forming pasture reserves are in charge of the Revenue Department. Further a

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(Continued from col. 7)

substantial portion of what it classed as forest proper is scrub yielding only fuel or small timber. It will be realised therefore that the conservation of the existing forests is essential, and their extension, particularly in those areas most liable to erosion, very desirable.

TIMBER AND FUEL.

The extent of the usefulness of the forests can further be realised from the large quantities of timber, fuel and other produce removed from the forests by departmental agency or by consumers and purchasers, the felling and extraction of which gave work to many thousands of people.

AGRI-CUM FORESTRY.

Considerable progress is being made in planting and regeneration of forests areas both artificially and by aiding natural regeneration, the area dealt with during the year being 65,100 acres at a cost of Rs. 53,645. A promising and useful development in this connection is what is known as agri-cum-forestry followed in several Divisions, notably in East Nasik, under which landless people such as Bhils, Mahars, Warlis and other backward classes are allowed to cultivate forest lands and raise agricultural crops free of assessment along with tree crops.

As a result of the concentrated plantings, mainly of teak, made during the past 20 years, a very considerable addition has been made to the future wealth of the forests of the Presidency. It is satisfactory to note that these plantations have already commenced to give a return for the money spent on them, and that the thinning operations which it is now necessary to undertake every year in the older plantations are showing a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.

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World of Wireless

Rapid Broadcasting Developments In India

Second Short-Wave Transmitter For Delhi; Move To Conquer Atmospherics

Having opened four new wireless stations within fourteen weeks—something of a record in broadcasting development—All-India Radio are now making preparations for the opening of a second short-wave transmitter at Delhi.

This second short-wave transmitter is part of a comparatively recent development of great importance to tropical and sub-tropical countries like India in combating atmospherics and providing an economic service.

These are the four stations that have been opened within fourteen weeks.—Lucknow, Delhi (short-wave), Lahore and Bombay (short-wave)

The use by All-India Radio of wave-length near 60 and 90 metres for broadcasting is a comparatively recent development, which is of great importance to countries in tropical and sub-tropical zones where atmospheric disturbances are troublesome, where large areas have to be covered, and where financial considerations make it impossible to cover a country by means of higher power medium-wave stations.

CAIRO CONFERENCE DECISION

The necessity of development along these lines was recognised by a committee in England which has recently issued a report on the development of broadcasting services in the Empire. In this report it is stated that the only solution to Empire broadcasting is probably to be found in the use of wave-lengths in the intermediate bank of 80-200 metres.

The requirements of Indian broadcasting and broadcasting in the colonies, as well as in other tropical countries, led to proposals being made at the International Tele-Communications Conference which has just ended at Cairo, for new wave-lengths to be reserved for broadcasting between 50 and 200 metres. The Cairo Conference has now agreed to the reservation of wave-lengths in the vicinity of 60, 90 and 150 metres for use in tropical and semi-tropical countries.

The wave-lengths used by the new Indian 10 K. W. stations are those which have now been accepted at Cairo, and India has obtained the advantage of reserving and using a number of frequencies in these bands before other countries have made prior claims.

NIGHT AND DAY DIFFERENCES

The 60, 90 and 150 metres wave-bands referred to above are specially of service after sunset. For transmission during the day, wave-lengths of 31 and 49 metres are necessary. During the day these wave-lengths are not usable for very long-distance transmission and so no interference to other services is given by the Indian stations using these wave-lengths in the day time.

It will thus be appreciated that the four Indian 10 K. W. short-wave stations at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are intended to serve special areas, and for this purpose the new wave-lengths recently agreed to at Cairo are to be used for service at night time and shorter wave-lengths during the day.

These stations should be satisfactorily received up to a distance of about five hundred miles, and under favourable conditions at further distances.

It will also be appreciated that, although better service could be obtained at greater distances by using shorter wave-lengths, a very serious deterioration of the service would occur in the areas which the stations are primarily intended to serve and that, therefore, such wave-lengths cannot be used.

BROADCASTING NEWS

The next station to be opened in the development programme of All-India Radio is the 5 K. W. short-wave station at Delhi. The provision of two short-wave transmitters at Delhi is evidently a special case, and is intended to provide further facilities than can be given from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

By the operation of two short-wave transmitters at Delhi, one transmitter can be reserved to serve areas up to about five hundred miles and the second transmitter can be operated on a considerably shorter wave-length so that it only serves the area beyond five hundred miles from Delhi and gives a silent zone or skip area nearer Delhi.

The 'long-distance' short-wave transmitter at Delhi is likely to operate on 19 metres during the day time and 31 metres wave-length at night. This station will not be well heard near Delhi, but at greater distances, such as at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, a considerably better service will be given than from the short-wave transmitter operating on a longer wave-length.

The principal object of providing two short-waves transmitters at Delhi is in order that the 'News Bulletins' prepared by the Central News Organization at Delhi can be radiated to the whole of India. The funds available for the development of broadcasting in India do not permit additional short-wave transmitters to be installed at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

INDIA-DAVENTRY COMPARED

Because the Delhi long distance' shortwave transmitter operates on shorter wavelengths than the other transmitters and is better received at great distances this not a reason for modifying the wavelengths of the other transmitters, for one set of wavelengths must be used by what may be called the 'regional' short-wave transmitters and another set of wavelengths by the one 'long distance' shortwave transmitter at Delhi.

The long-distance shortwave transmitter will be brought into service in May, and further announcements will appear in the 'Indian Listener' and in the press.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in comparisons which have been made between the strength of reception of the Indian shortwave stations and the European shortwave stations, for example, Daventry.

It is pointed out that the aerial power of the European short-wave stations is between 50 and 100 K.W. This in itself is, however, not the major consideration.

The European shortwave transmitters employ directional or beam aerials which concentrate the radiated energy in a narrow beam in much the same manner as the rays from a search-light.

EUROPE'S DIRECTIONAL WIRELESS

The result of this is that in one direction the effective strength of signal is increased about twenty times, so that the European transmitters working with beam aerials directed on India have an effective power radiated towards India of 1000 to 2000 K.W.

Whereas to a Delhi listener Daventry is six times as far away as Bombay, it has to be remembered that the effective power of Daventry is 1000 to 2000 K.W. as against 10 K.W. at Bombay.

There is also a further advantage inherent in transmission from long distances as compared to transmission over relatively short distances, such as carried out by the Indian 'regional' short-wave stations. For very long distances very shortwavelengths are used, for skip distance is not important. This at the same time makes the reception more immune from atmospherics than is possible on the wavelengths used by the Indian 'regional' shortwave stations.

AVOIDING "SILENT ZONES."

The 10 K.W. shortwave transmitters for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are of the same type as that at Delhi and are intended to operate on wavelengths between 30 and 100 metres.

The special purpose of these transmitters is to serve the areas in which they are located up to a distance of about 500 miles—though in favourable circumstances a greater distance may be covered.

The Bombay shortwave transmitter, for example, is primarily intended to serve the Bombay Presidency, and the operating wavelengths are chosen to obtain such a result. This means in practice that a wavelength is chosen which avoids any silent zone or skip distance around the transmitting station. Wavelengths of 60 and 90 metres are at present being used by the All-India Radio for the night time transmissions and 31 metres for the day. If shorter wavelengths than these were used, an improvement in reception would be obtained at great distances, but a silent zone would appear around the transmitting station.

As the Bombay Presidency has first claim on programmes from the Bombay Station, satisfactory reception to listeners in the Bombay Presidency cannot be sacrificed in favour of listeners at great distances who would benefit by the use of shorter wavelengths from the Bombay station.

STRENGTH OF BROADCASTS

Measurements of the strength of the Delhi and Bombay short-wave transmitters, when operated on 49 metres wavelength at night instead of on 60 or 90 metres, showed that the skip distance extended up to three to four hundred miles around the transmitting station.

In the case of measurements made at Jhansi, for example, the strength of the signal from the Delhi station on 49 metres at night time was only 1.20 of the strength on 86 metres.

The strength of the Bombay transmitter at Poona on 49 metres was only 1.15 of its strength on 90.8 metres.

In both cases the signal on the shorter wave-length was very unsteady and too weak to give satisfactory reception.

In addition to the above considerations, there are serious difficulties in finding a clear space in the other for the new Indian stations on lower wave-length bands than are now used.

The stations to be opened after the second Delhi shortwave station will be the 10 K.W. short-wave 'regional' transmitter and the .25 K.W. medium-wave station at Madras. These two stations will be opened some time in June. The remaining stations and studios at Calcutta, Trichinopoly and Dacca will be opened before the end of the year.

BRITISH LISTENERS' VERDICT ON PROGRAMMES

'Monday at Seven,' the production broadcast in the "Home" programmes at the same hour on the same day each week, and frequently heard from Daventry, is placed by BBC listeners among the six variety features with the biggest audiences. This fact emerges from the 'Variety Listening Barometer,' a panel of 2,000 listeners chosen at random from 47,000 who, in October last, volunteered to listen to light entertainment for twelve weeks, and to answer three questions about each broadcast they heard. The questions were:—

How much of this programme did you hear?

Did you start listening after this programme had begun?

Did you stop listening before this programme had finished?

Analysis of replies showed that an exceptionally small proportion of listeners who began to listen to a programme switched off before the end, and the audience grew steadily as the weeks passed.

The two most consistently popular variety features are shown to be 'Music Hall' and 'Palace of Varieties,' which are also heard by Daventry listeners. These entertainments, during the period in which the 'Barometer' functioned, had an average weekly audience of 83 per cent. The most successful programme was the Royal Command performance, with an average listening audience of 94 per cent.—regarded as the maximum BBC variety audience.

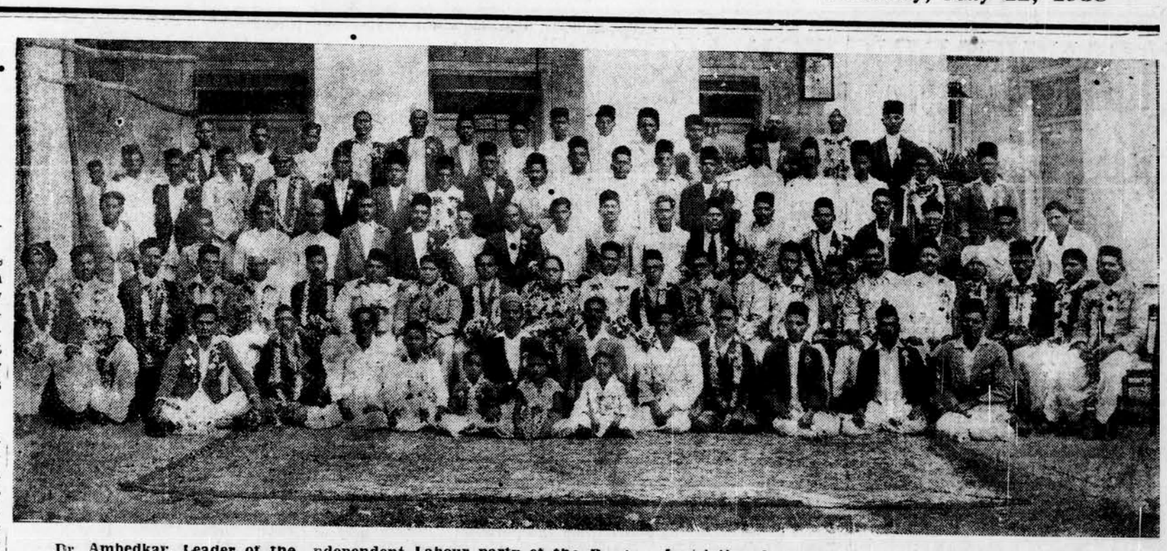
SATYAGRAHA AGAINST COMPULSORY HINDI!

KUMBAKONAM, May 10.

Volunteers are being enrolled here for offering "satyagraha" in front of the residences of the Premier Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Doctor Subbaroyan, the Education Minister, as a protest, against the introduction of 'Hindi' compulsorily in certain selected schools in the province.

It is stated that Mr. Ramaswami Naicker, Leader of the Self-respect Movement, will lead the Satyagraha.—A. P.

British Exchequer returns show total ordinary revenue amounts to £63,175,808/- compared with ...71,332,106/- at the corresponding date last year. The total ordinary expenditure is £101,265,509 compared with £97,484,163/- at the corresponding date in 1937. The floating debt has increased by £43,665,000/- since March 31st and stood at £885,420,000/- on May 7.



Dr. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour party of the Bombay Legislative Assembly was congratulated on his election by the Ahmednagar Depressed Class Association.

MR. H. V. KAMATH (CENTRE), WHO RESIGNED FROM THE I. C. S. TO JOIN THE CONGRESS, ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON TUESDAY MORNING BY THE SAME TRAIN BY WHICH THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRIVED.

MUSLIM COINS WITH SANSKRIT LEGEND

Use Of Devnagari Script Continued Till Middle Of 16th Century

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (May 9.)

(By Mail.)

Interesting light has been thrown on Muslim numismatics by certain studies lately made by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, on the bilingual coins of Sultan Mahmud.

The remarkable point about these coins is the attempt made by Sultan Mahmud for the first and last time in the annals of Muslim Numismatics to translate the whole of the Arabic legend into Sanskrit. The translation of *Alla* by *Avyakta*, and *Rasul* by *Avatara*, is in particular an interesting attempt.

The word *Bismilla* zarb has been translated almost literally as *Avyaktiya-name hato* (struck in the name of God.) The last word is quite clear on a coin which was recently obtained for the Indian Museum, though it was read before as *tata* or *tate*.

MARGINAL LEGEND.

In coins struck in 419 A.H., the marginal legend is slightly different, the word *avyaktiya-name* being dropped and some word added before *Samvati*. The legend here seems to be *ayam tamkam Mahamudapuraghate hata* (o). The expression *ayam tamkam* is of course not in order, and should have been *ayam tamkah*. *Ghata* here apparently stands for *ghatta* —a custom station, then a mint. The word following *hata* has been read as *jikiyera*, but has not yet been satisfactorily explained. But as the word must be some equivalent of the 'Hijri' Era, to which the dates on those coins are to be referred, tentatively it has been read as *Jinayana*, which means the 'passing or transit of the prophet' referring to the Prophet's transit from Mecca to Medina.

Here again it is noteworthy that the Prophet is referred to as the Jina, a term used by the Buddhists and Jains to denote the founders or supreme teachers of their religion, and it is thus a singularly appropriate expression for a Prophet. The word *ayana* means 'transition,' as in *'dakshinayana'*—the transition (of the sun) to the south i.e., the summer solstice, and it is aptly applied to the prophet's transit to Medina which was such an important turning point in the history of the Islamic faith that a new era was calculated from this date.

DEVANAGRI SCRIPT.

While Sultan Mahmud was the last of the Muslim rulers, to translate the whole of the Arabic legend on coins into Sanskrit, it is interesting to note that there is evidence to show that the use of Devanagri script on coins issued by the Muslim sovereigns continued even up to the middle of the 16th century A.D. Archaeologists are agreed that India had in the Mouryan period of her history one common alphabet and script namely the Brahmi which at about the time of the advent of Islam into India had developed into what is now known as Devanagri. The Muslim rulers who looked upon the striking of coins as one of the visible symbols of sovereignty, were keen on issuing new coins and promptly adopted the Devanagri script for use on their coins. Coins having Devanagri characters are available for almost a continuous period covering successive reigns of the Pathan Kings from 1210 onwards to about 1325 A.D. There are coins to show that Ghiasuddin Tughlak described himself in Devanagri script in his coins as Sri Sultan Ghiasuddin. His successor Mohammad Bin Tughlak has also on some coins Sri Mohammad written in this script. Mohammad Bin Sam one of the earlier Kings in his gold coins even printed the image of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth on the obverse.

MUSLIM STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Singing Of 'Bande Mataram'

PATNA, May 11.

Muslim students of T. K. Ghoshe's academy at Patna numbering about 150 have been on strike since yesterday as a protest against 'Vande Mataram' being sung in the school and the subsequent removal of six students from the rolls, it is alleged, for leading the agitation in this connection.

The Muslim students this morning paraded the streets, shouting slogans 'Vande Mataram' boycott and Muslim League Zindabad' and later waited on Mr. S. A. Aziz, former Minister and President of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League.—A.P.

Treatment Given To Miss Mascrene

Unexpected From Advanced State, Says Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

I am not at all surprised at the news about harassment of workers and leaders of the State Congress in Travancore.

During my brief stay in Trivandrum, this Lady Advocate, Miss Annie Mascarene, who has given a shocking account of her bitter experiences in Trivandrum, had complained to me about petty harassments at the hands of the State Police. She had apprehended, even then, some further trouble and sought my advice in the matter.

To whatever length the State Police and the authorities may go in their dealings with the male section of the population, I hoped and expected that in a state, which boasts of being so advanced, progressive and cultured, particularly for having achieved highest percentage of women's education, they would not go to the length of insulting and harassing an educated lady.

I was encouraged in this belief because I expected that the Junior Maharanee, who evidently has a controlling hand in the State management, would at least see, that consistent with the high principles which she enunciates on public platforms as President of Women's Conference and as one of the leading workers in feminist movement, fighting for the rights, privileges, dignity and status of Indian womanhood in the country, that no such treatment would be meted out to the womanhood in her own State.

However from the statement of Miss Annie Mascarene, it appears that I was mistaken in my higher estimate in believing that the womanhood in the State was protected and honoured. I hope the shocking details would rouse the indignation, not only of the womanhood of that State alone but of the whole country and immediate protests will be raised all over the country. We can imagine when an educated lady of such standing and position is subjected to such humiliating treatment, regardless of her sex or status, what must be the position of ordinary State Congress Workers and other leaders.

The Mysore State people have set an inspiring and glorious example to other afflicted citizens particularly of South Indian States.

I am sure the State people of Travancore will not take this insult lying low.

SUKKUR BARRAGE DEBT

Sind Government's Move For Cancellation?

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 10.

Sir Lancelot Graham, who is here, is having discussions with the Government of India about Sukkur Barrage Debt Settlement.

With reference to the agitation in Sind demanding cancellation of Sukkur Barrage debt, it is gathered that burden on the Central Government's Exchequer will be about rupees one crore in addition to the subvention of Rs 105 lakhs a year to Sind, if the debt were to be written off. It does not seem probable that the Government of India will agree to the cancellation of the debt, but it is hoped that the present discussions would open ways and means for implementing the terms of the barrage debt in accordance with the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer.

The services of Mr. Gorwala I.C.S. has been secured by the Sind Government for re-examining the re-settlement problem in Sukkur Barrage area. Sir Niemeyer anticipated that as a result of the facilities that would accrue from the Barrage Scheme increased revenue should be forthcoming, which will not only add to the general revenues of the Province but also help the Government to repay Barrage debt by instalments.

The attitude of the Sind Government appears to be to have a fresh enquiry into the financial aspect of the whole scheme.

FRONTIER CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

PESHAWAR, May 10.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday

Discussion was resumed on the question whether the Red Shirt organisation should be a separate organisation from the Congress organisation.

Eventually Mr. Ali Gul Khan's amendment to the effect that "the existing Khudai Khidmatgar organisation shall comply with the orders of the Congress for the attainment of Congress aims and objects, shall, for internal management, be autonomous and shall continue to be called Khudai Khidmatgar organisation" was accepted by an overwhelming majority

TERI DUES ACT.

By another resolution the meeting requested the Frontier Government to expedite the obtaining of sanction of the Teri Dues Act recently passed by the Provincial Legislature. The meeting appointed a Committee consisting of Pir Shahinshah, Mian Jafar Shah, Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi, Mr. Parshottamdas, Mr. Abdul Raoof and Sardar Ram Singh for compiling the Frontier's political history to be published after the provincial committee's sanction.—A.P.

LUCKNOW ARRESTS TOTAL 32

LUCKNOW, May 10.

Five more Muslims were arrested last evening bringing the total to 32 in connection with the Madhe Sahaba agitation

The City Muslim League Relief Committee had been formed consisting of both sections for bringing about conciliation between Shias and Sunnis.

It is obligatory for members not to remain members of the Shia and Sunni Relief Committees. —A.P.

Mansa Ruler's Brother Backs Peasant Struggle

State Policy Condemned

Democracy Of Exploited Based On Restricted Rights Of Exploiters Advocated

Mr. Himmat Singh, younger Brother of the Ruler of Mansa, who is in Oxford, has sent the following for publication:—

"In view of the fact that the present Ruler of Mansa State happens to be my eldest brother, I feel it incumbent upon myself to express my feelings with regard to the recent events and happenings in Mansa, which I have viewed with very grave concern.

I can sum up my position best by saying, and it grieves me to admit, that I am entirely helpless and unable to do anything in the matter.

It is a well-known fact now that the whole State administration is influenced by unwarranted interference from outside, and the responsible officers have shown neither sympathy nor goodwill for the people.

I can only say that the most heart-rending results which the feudal State machinery has produced on the poor peasantry demand sympathy and condolences from every lover of freedom and humanity.

The present juncture, when the Government is anxious to introduce the Federal structure—that most harmful part of the New Constitution—on an unwilling people, makes the struggle of the people in the States more significant in that the preponderance of power which the Princes have been given in the Federation would mean a very great set-back and it would take long, before the country would recover from it.

THEIR RIGHT.

True, it is necessary that the States should be represented in any Federal Scheme in India, if the rest of the country has a right to elect its representatives on democratic basis (however restricted that "democracy" may be) then there is no reason why States' representatives should not be elected at least on those bases. If the people in British India can express their will, so can the poor miserables of the States as is conclusively proved by the present struggle of Mansa.

NATURAL AND OBVIOUS

I for myself, as a student in this country, have always stood for Peoples' fight for freedom and self-determination against autocracy and foreign domination. It seems quite natural and obvious to me that the destinies of the Indian Princes are bound up with the destinies of the Indian people, and are subordinate to the interests of the latter. So that whenever there is a conflict between the British-protected authority of the Princes and the interests of the people the latter must prevail, because in the people and not in the Princes resides the ultimate sovereignty. Whatever sanctions the people may apply to prevent a breach of this sovereignty, it is entirely a matter of their own jurisdiction. To constitutional lawyers this may not appear quite sound, but has not history taught us that in times of economic stress peoples' have and respect for the so-called rights and laws and constitutions vanish?

ONLY SOLUTION.

One is not far from truth is one might venture to say—and this is said with due respect and deference to the master-minds, who have framed the New India Act—that in a country like India with an overwhelming dominating population of poverty-stricken peasantry, the only type of government which can work and, at the same time, command respect, is to put in the words of a great thinker, "a democracy of the exploited majority based upon the restriction of the rights of the exploiting minority."

(*Mr. Himat Singh, the writer of the above letter is one of the younger brothers of the Ruler of Mansa and is a graduate of the Oxford University. At present he is engaged in doing post-graduate work side by side with his studies for the Bar examination. Throughout his career at Oxford Mr. Himmat Sinh has been a very active member of the University taking a keen interest in the students' activities. He was a popular President of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. At one of the sessions of the recent Conference of Indian Students held in London Mr. Himmat Singh occupied the chair when Mr. R. Palme Dutt was the main speaker having come down to reply to Lord Lothian who had addressed the morning session of the Conference.—Editor, "B.C.")

— —

For the second year London hospital have combined in an appeal to public on single flag day in place of former large number of separate days spaced throughout the year. The King and Queen and the little Princesses were early purchasers of combined hospital day emblems.

ASSAM M.L.A. SENTENCED

Rs. 200 Fined For Driving Without Licence

GAUHATI, May 10.

A Kahima report says that Mr Khorsing Terang, M.L.A., has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 by the Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills for driving a motor car without licence and knocking down a boy on the road at Nichuguard while travelling by road from Imphal, the capital of Manipur State to Dinapur.—United Press.

DEATH OF MR. AYOB IN AFRICA

The Dundee correspondent of "The Star" (South Africa) writes:

The death occurred last month of a well-known Indian merchant of Dundee, Hajee Ebrahim Ayob, after a cold which turned to pneumonia.

Mr. Ayob had been in business in the town for 40 years. He was born in Kathiawar, in India, and was 56 years of age.

He was a trustee of the mosque for many years and took a prominent part in the affairs of the Mohammedan community.

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TRADE AGREEMENTS

(Continued from Page 6)

the usual diplomatic channel, which, means in the case of India the Secretary of State for India and the foreign Office. Both the Secretaries being the members of the British Government, is it wrong to assume that even in these cases of trade agreements by India with foreign countries, England's interests will be primarily looked after principally supported and promoted?

It is not the practice of the Government of India to disclose the nature of and details regarding such proposals either in the interests of the public or the Commerce In regard to agreements in which both the United Kingdom and India are concerned as one party, negotiations are conducted by His Majesty's Government. No definite and clear answer was given to the question". Under what circumstances United Kingdom and India constitute as one party to a contract." I will answer this point hereafter. Information about these treaties is available upto 1931 in the handbook of Commercial Treaties, 1931, published by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom which contains all British Commercial Treaties and generally indicates in a note appended to each treaty the position in regards to its applicability to India. Information affecting India subsequent to that year is to be found in the Statements of Commercial Treaties laid on the table of the Council of State from time to time.

Trade Agreements are of different nature such as Convention and notes, notes for the purpose of commerce and a treaty can also be for the purposes of not only commerce but of friendship and mutual co-operation too in addition to commerce.

Reversing Old Policy

A convention was established that the Trade Agreement to be binding on India required the ratification of the Indian Legislature. In 1932, in announcing the decision of the Government of India to send a Delegation to Ottawa, Sir George Rainy said: "The Government of India have no wish to put any such changes into effect unless the legislature is satisfied that they are in the best interests of India." When a resolution was moved in the Assembly to seek its approval of the Ottawa Agreement, the following statement was made on behalf of the Government of India: "Government is responsible to the House with regard to this Trade Agreement in the sense—mark the words—that Government have undertaken that in case the House comes to a decision the agreement is not in the interest of India, the Government would be bound to act accordingly. "The Government intends to go back on this policy of getting Trade agreements ratified by the House. This is apparent from its opposition to the resolution in the last session of the Assembly, regarding the approval of the House of the Indo-British Agreement that is being negotiated. It did not even accept the suggestion that negotiations may be carried on, but after completion of these, the agreement may be submitted for approval of the House before giving effect to it. Why is the Government going back in 1938 on its policy enunciated in 1932. Is it because of the Government of India Act of 1935, because of the Federation it expects, or because the House has become wiser—for the Ottawa agreement benefitted India neither materially nor financially—and the popular party is in majority and therefore the Government is no likely to manufacture majority on its side as it formerly did?

(To Be Concluded)

BOYCOTT HITS JAPAN

Sharp Drop In Exports

The Japanese themselves are now admitting the effectiveness of the worldwide consumer boycott on their goods.

The American Committee for a Boycott against Japanese Aggression has just published an article which appeared in "The Japan Chronicle," a newspaper published in Kobe showing a sharp drop in Japanese exports for the first two months of 1938.

The official government figures show that exports held up steadily for the first five or six months of the war, but beginning with the middle of November they began to fall off until at present there is an average loss of 20 per cent over last year, with a probable further decline during the coming weeks.

RUBBER OUTLOOK

London Prices Steady

London, May 4

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report.

For the three closing days of last week and on Monday of this week the Market was dull and easier. The lowest point was seen on Monday following on a weak Market in New York on Saturday and continued dullness in Singapore. Yesterday the tone was firmer and prices showed an advance on the day of 3/16d. to 1/4d. per lb., closing in the evening at the best prices of the day. This morning the tone is steady at about yesterday's closing rates.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 15/16d. done on Thursday and the lowest 5 3/8d. at which busines. was reported on Monday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 5 5/8. per lb. and on the week prices show a decline of 3/16d. per lb. for Spot and May and 1/8d. per lb. for the forward positions.

The preponderating influences during the week have been the movements of the Wall Street Market and the prospects of business recovery in the U.S.A., or perhaps one should rather say the lack of any tangible sign of recovery at the moment. Actually Wall Street and the American financial press seem to be gradually veering to a slightly more optimistic outlook but that is all that can be said as yet. The prospects of any substantial increase in Rubber consumption in the U.S.A., in the April/June quarter seem to be slight. Estimates now in circulation put consumption for the current quarter at something in the neighbourhood of 100,000 tons maximum against hope previously expressed of something more like 120,000 tons.

REGULATION COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Committee is still four weeks away and we do not think there is any prospect of a special meeting being convened to deal with the situation. There can now hardly be any doubt however that when the Committee do meet they will at the very least make a further cut of 10 per cent. thus reducing the July/September,—possibly the July/December.—exportable percentage to 50. This will go some way towards remedying the situation but meantime there will be a further accumulation of stocks and these are already too high in view of the reduced rate of consumption shown by the January/March figures and current estimates for April/June.

A similar stat of things existed towards the end of last year. On 29th September the Committee announced their next meeting would be held on 30th November and the position was allowed to drift till that date, the price falling in the meantime from 9 3/4d to 7d. and stocks accumulating rapidly. The total addition to World stocks in the last four months of the year amounted to 90,000 tons. The fact that the authorities in the Dutch East Indies, in order to reach the outlying districts in time, were forced to issue the Native permits for January/March early in November at the then existing rate of 90 per cent. did not end to help matters. According to a Reuter telegram received yesterday a similar situation has again arisen. Unable to wait till 31st May the D.E.I. authorities are now issuing permits for Native Rubber for July/September at the rate current for April/June, namely 60 per cent., with the proviso that any eventual shortage or excess will be adjusted in October/December.

When the Committee finally met on 30th November they cut the exportable percentage by 20 per cent. for the January/March quarter but this belated action although welcomed at the time proved,—owing to a severe drop in consumption in the U.S.A.,—to be insufficient to halt the accumulation of stocks or to bring about any lasting improvement in the price.

The Committee may in fact be said to have been chasing the Market ever since last Autumn but they have always been a full lap behind. What is wanted now to effect a prompt cure is really drastic action, such as a cut to 40 per cent. for three or six months but we fear that the Committee will not have either the foresight or the courage to cut below 50 per cent.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

Gross shipments from Malaya for the month of April are cabled as 53,864 tons against 49,197 tons in March. The figures of imports are not yet to hand so it is not possible to calculate how much of this Rubber is Malayan produce. The increased figure for April is explained by the fact that considerable quantities of Rubber were held back in March in order to take advantage of the reduction in freight rates which came into force on 1st April, namely 7/6d. per ton to United Kingdom and Continent and 5/- per ton to U.S.A.

The clearances from the regulated area in Malaya for the month are cabled as 30,000 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 30,100 tons. With gross exports of 53,864 tons this leaves nearly 24,000 tons to be accounted for by foreign imports and by a reduction in the stocks in Singapore and Penang. A fairly substantial reduction in these stocks seems to be indicated.

Of the gross exports 11,418 tons (March 9,434 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 18,745 tons (17,485 tons) go to the U.S.A., 17,599 tons (12,452 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 3,841 tons (3,681 tons) to British Possessions, 1,916 tons (5,346 tons) to Japan and 345 tons (799 tons) to other destinations.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES

Bombay, May 10.

All markets were easier pending the U.S.A. Bureau report which was published after the close of Chicago. The report which is considered bearish is as follows:—

Winter Wheat production 754.2 million bushels. This compares with last month's estimate of 726 million.

The Canadian Government estimate intended:

Spring Wheat acreage at 241,00,000 acres.

Last year's acreage was 248,51,000 acres

The Argentine Government revised estimate of production is wheat 50,29,000 tons and Linseed 15,39,000 tons. Their previous estimates were 50,09,000 tons and 15,05,000 tons respectively.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/15
4 per cent 1960/70	114/4
5% per cent 1945/55	118
BANKS	
Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	385
India Bank	139
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6
TEXTILES	
Ambica	1425
Arun	440
Arvind	1150
Asok	380
Bombay Dyeing	795
Buckingham and Carnatics	180
Century	226/4
Central India	220
Colaba	135
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	140
Indore	53
Jubilee	215
Kohinoor	242/8
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	112/8
Morarji	1020
New Great	195
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	320
Simlpex	71/4
Swadeshi	185
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	105
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord	149/6
Tata Power Ord	1345
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram XD	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	292/8
Associated Cements	114/8
Belapur	140
Bombay Burma New	175
Bombay Burma Old	495
Bombay Steam	218/12
Bombay Telephone	91/8
Burma Corporation	6/7
Br B Petrol	3/3
Dalmi Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching	128/12
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio O rd	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper XD	2/4
Indian Iron	28/4
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	61
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	40
Tata Oil	27/4
Tata Steel Ordy	222
Tata Steel Defd	930
JUTES	
Birla Jute	14/4
Howrah	39/8
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	382
Kanknarrah	285
Lawrence	300
Reliance	52

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Cheerful Sentiment In Gold

SILVER STEADY

BOMBAY, May 11

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton market came under the influence of bearish Liverpool cables and favourable weekly weather report, and the prices showed downward tendency Lower Liverpool cables and scattered May liquidation caused further decline.

BOMBAY BULLION.

Silver ruled quiet owing to lack of stimulating foreign cables with the result that movements throughout remained within narrow margin.

Gold opened steady and slightly improved on considerable purchases in sympathy with further appreciation in dollar. The sentiment remained very cheerful.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Market opened quiet and then prices eased on lower overseas cables and bearish American Bureau report.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 11.

Previous closing	8.67
To-day's opening	8.62
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	8.68
Difference	+. 01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 11.

Previous closing	4.71
To-day's opening	4.66
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 160-8
July August	Rs. 163-0
April May 1939	Rs. 174-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 11.

New York cotton came under influence of bearish Liverpool cables and favourable weekly weather report. The result of which that prices generally showed downward tendency.

Trading in July began at 8.62 i.e. five points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered May liquidation but soon after market rallied partially on trade price-fixing with price rising to 8.64.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.71/8.71) 8.62/8.62
October (8.74/8.74) 8.65/8.65
December (8.76/8.76) 8.68/8.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 11.

July (4.70) 4.65
October (4.79) 4.74
July (6.48) 6.37
November (6.62) 6.52

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 11.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 161/8. Market was quietly steady on some speculative purchases but general activity was considerably curtailed. Closed steady at Rs. 161/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 11.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-3

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 3/4 value
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/16 buyers) 5 13/16 buyers.
Forward October December (6 paid and sellers) 5 15/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 13/10 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 3/16 paid and sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

London, May 11.

Tin (£167 3/4 buyers £168 sellers. Steady) £167 1/2 buyers £167 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Very steady) £14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £44) £42 3/4 to £43 3/4

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 11.

Previous closing	4.97 7/16
To-day's opening	4.97 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.97 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 11.

Previous closing	4.97.50
To-day's opening	4.97.25
To-day's closing	4.97.62

FRANC RATE

London, May 11.

Previous closing	177.76
To-day's opening	177.68
To-day's closing	177.69

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 11.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.25 and then improved to 4.97.31 on some scattered buying with subsequent movements slow.

Franc opened at 177.68 and then weakened to 177.75 on some selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/52
Paris on Bombay (13.261) 13.252
New York on Bombay (37.16) 37.17
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (94.60) 94.52
London on Shanghai (1-0 1/8 nominal) 1-0 1/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

London, May 11.

"India bought. Speculators sold. Small business market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 11.

Spot	(18 11/16d.) 18 11/16d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 11.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 11.

Silver ready	49 14 10
Silver Vaishakh	49 8 0
Silver Jeth	49 5 0
Gold ready	34 15 6
Gold Vaishakh	34 15 6
Gold Jeth	35 0 0
Sovereigns	22 9 0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 11.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet May 79 July 77 7/8. Prices eased on lower overseas cables and Bearish American bureau report with trading later turning very quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.80 3/8. Prices kept fairly steady on scattered buying but general enquiry was restricted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 11.

Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 4 3
Linseed September	7 4 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 11.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 3/8

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-13-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday May 3	£93
Wednesday May 4	£93
Thursday May 5	£93
Friday May 6	£92 3/4
Monday May 9	£92 3/4
Tuesday May 10	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 11.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1858-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-68 (£109 1/2) £109
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 5/8) £107 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £101 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 11.

London Stock Exchange was quiet in absence of any important demand.

Giltedged securities attracted some interest. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 3/4 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (13-3) 13-3
Princhin Johnson (31-6) 31-6
Imperial Chemical (31-6) 31-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£34 1/2) £34
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Unilever Ordinary (37-7 1/2) 37-7 1/2
Ford Motors (19-6) 19-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£59) £58 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105) 105
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-7 1/2) 135-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Distillers (96-0) 94-9
Bredfords Dyers (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22) 22
Inter Nickels (dol 48) dol 47 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 26
Gule Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plan Inv Trust (24-0) 25

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 38-9
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 3/8
Associated Leaseholds (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 28-9
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (118-9) 116-3
Mexican Eagle (5) 5
Shell Transport (85) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/4) £35 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£53 3/4) £52 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£18 7/8) £18 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£20) £20
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £12..
London Transport 'C' (£77) £77

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 11.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 48 1/4) dol 44 5/8
General Motors (dol 32 3/4) dol 31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 5/8) dol 28 3/8
U S Steel Pref (dol 97 3/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Steadier

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 11.

On the Stock Exchange, continuance of quiet conditions caused occasional dullness. Giltedged securities partially recovered the earlier losses. Brazilians lowered on reports of political trouble. Iron and steels were easier owing to lower April production figures.

Foreign Exchanges were quiet apart from fair speculative business in Belgas, which reflected a slight widening of forward discounts.

Wall Street opened quietly steadier.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Speculative Issues Quiet

CALCUTTA, May 11.

In Jutes quiet conditions still continued and business was reported on a very small scale. Coals also ruled easier and only few scattered deals changed hands. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous section speculative issues ruled quiet and only limited trading took place. Among other industrials Midnapore zemindary pref share came in market after long interval and dealt in round Rs. 122/8 Titaghur paper "B" were slightly easier at 14/14 and India general ord changed hands in small amounts at 98. Government securities were slightly easier again to-day.

Following were closing quotations:

Loans three per cent Government paper 89/11 small lot three and half per cent Government paper 98/13 four per cent loan (1960/70) 114/5 small lot five per cent loan 1939/44 103/10 small lot.

Banks: Central 31/8 Imperial (fully paid) 1539 Conty 382 Reserve 116/8 Cotton Dunbar ord 141.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 15/5 Ghusick and Muslia 3 Kalapahari 11/4 Katras Jherriah 19/4 ex div New Beerbhoom 16/8.

Jutes: Bally ord 140 ex div pref 119 small lot Hooghly 36/5 Howrah 39/6 Hukumchand ord 6/5 pref 88/8 Kamarhatty 385 National 18/12 small lot Northbrook 28/8 small lot Presidency 3/3 Reliance 50/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 6.7 Consolidated 5/2 odd lot Indian copper 2/4 Rhodesia copper 1/13 Dalmia cement pref 86 Smith Stanistreet 2/4 Dishergarh power pref 114 ct Hukumchand steel 8 Indian Galvanising 17/12 Indian iron and steel 28/2 steel corpn. ord 5/10 Balmer Lawrie 250 C T B V Corpn. ord 3/3 Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 96/8 Indian cables 10/5 MacFarlane defd 1/4 Tide water oil 11/8 Titaghur paper b ord 15/4 Midnapore zemindary 122/8 India Genl. Navigation ord 99 small lot Cawnpore sugar 15/12 Champaran 11 small lot Samastipore 4/4 rubber hamilton dol 1.30.

Debentures: three and quarter per cent 1956/86 Howrah Bridge 102/14 small lot three per cent 1963/68 New Calcutta Port Trust 97/8 small lot.—A.P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, May 11.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton May	14	3	3
Sind Cotton July	14	7	9
Punjab May	12	6	6
Punjab July	12	11	9
Desi American May	18	8	3
Desi American July	18	8	9
Tone steady.			
Wheat July	22	10	9
Wheat September	23	1	6
Toria	33	11	0
Toria July	33	14	0
Toria September	34	6	0
Gram July	20	12	0
Gram September	21	2	9
Cottonseed May	14	7	6
Cottonseed July	14	15	3
Cottonseed September	15	7	0
Cottonseed January	16	2	6

NUMBER OF CHEQUES CLEARED

The total number of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the month ending 30-4-1938 was '427776'.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 10

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£82 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£11[illegible] 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£93 1/2
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 10

T T London on:	
New York	4.97.50
Paris	177.76
Berlin	12.38 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.00 3/4
Amsterdam	8.98 1/8
Brussels	29.58 1/4
Milan	94.57
Berne	21.77 1/2
Prague	143.25

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 10

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11-16-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12-10-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£11-8-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£11-10-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 10

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 6th day of May, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	28,01,78,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	178,31,76,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,98,01,000
Total Notes issued	214,31,55,000
Total Liabilities	214,31,55,000
ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,70,18,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,39,16,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,31,55,000

Ratio of total of A to liabilities 57.496 per cent

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 6th May, 1938.

LIABILITIES—

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	15,51,09,000
(b) Banks	13,78,04,000
(c) Others	54,64,000
Bills Payable	5,82,000
Other Liabilities	75,41,000
Rupees	40,65,00,000
ASSETS—	
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	28,01,70,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	8,000
Rupee Coin	4,85,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,38,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,30,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	3,00,000
Balances held abroad+	4,34,72,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	33,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	7,00,76,000
Other Assets	81,21,000
Rupees	40,65,00,000

*Includes £90,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

+Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

LANCASHIRE TRADE DELEGATION AT SIMLA

(Continued from page 6)

even as if to-day English cloth and Indian cloth are non-competing products as perhaps they were in the end of the 19th century when the excise duty was first levied in the country. To-day, the Indian textile industry has advanced so far and so fast that in every branch of textile production Indian mills are able to compete with Lancashire mills. Any encouragement given to Lancashire products to-day is "ipso facto" a deterrent to the encouragement of the corresponding Indian textile products; as such, we believe it is not in the interests of the country at large to give any concessions to the Lancashire Trade Delegation in respect of the present duty levied on the imports of British cloth into this country. The so-called advantage of England taking from us in return substantial quantities of Indian raw cotton which has been dangled before the astonished and awed eyes of the representatives of the Indian cotton growers, is no more than mythical; it is not an advantage to the Indian cotton growers' market; it is only a diversion from a possible home market to a foreign market, and it is better for the Indian cotton grower that his markets will be located at home rather than rest precariously on a foreign land which may any moment be disturbed by submarine warfare or naval blockades. We hope therefore that the Indian Delegation will be warned in time and not yield to the Lancashire Delegation on the subject of the present customs duties on the imports of British cloth into this country.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Mombasa: 23416 bales cotton; 94 bags cowries shell; 57 bags cowries; 25 bdls goa. skins

S S Br. Duchess Agent Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan: 3811 tons furnace oil in bulk; 2629 tons diesel oil in bulk

S S Targestia Agent L Triestino from Trieste: 980 bales paper; 120 bags glue; 335 cases wire nails; 100 cases empty glas. bulbs; 282 pcs marble slabs; 58 pcs stone; 176 cases glass bangles; 30 cases furniture.

From Fuime: 395 cases earthenware; 23880 pcs pine rough boards.

From Venice: 760 pcs marble chips.

From Bari: 500 bags almonds.

From Brindisi: 800 bags almonds.

From Messina: 40 pnls utric acid.

S S Laconia Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 92 cases elect machy; 35 cases vermouth 46 cases pharamacentical products; 106 cases aluminium circles; 230 cases school slates; 190 cases iron nails; 50 csks red lead in powder; 128 cases rayon yarn.

From Catonia: 1000 bags sulphur.

From Swiss: 160 carboys volkardol.

From Leghorn: 3612 pcs marble slabs; 460 bags marble chips; 35 cases cotton and rayon yarn.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 11.

S Stea[illegible] Nvg. s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J A Goldsworthy arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Cannanore with rice timber and general cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt C R Harrison arrived from Calcutta via Port Okha with cargo of grain.

K Nixon City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons Capt W Gray arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Neuenfels of 4996 reg tons Capt K Muller arrived from Hamburg via Bremen Antwerp Port Said Bunder Abbas Bahrein Bushire Abadan and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon s.s. City of Benares of 6720 reg tons Capt A Lee arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool Marseilles and Port Said with passengers and general cargo

O S K s.s. Kifuku Maru of 4242 reg tons Capt S Nakano arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Nixon s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons Capt W Gray sailed for Marseilles Antwerp Liverpool and Plymouth via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

N Y K s.s. Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons Capt H Shinohara sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Vol Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverstar of 3261 reg tons Capt E Waaler sailed for Alleppey Colombo and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt O G K Jones sailed for Rangoon in water ballast

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. Fianona of 3371 reg tons Capt S Coclite sailed for Port Said (for orders) via Karachi with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-5-38.

S S Bandra (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Viceroy of India (MM) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Shwedagon (IBP) for Rangoon Calcutta and Chittagong

S S Bahadur (TM) for Calcutta

S S Br Hope (Ang Ira Oil) for Abadan

S S Castalia (Anc Line) for Liverpool

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 11.

2 Warfield 3805 Karachi 15-5 M M
5 Hoegh Silverstar 3261 Colombo 11-5 Volkart Bros
7 Clan Macinnes 2826 Navlakhi 14-5 J Finlay
8 Nalgora 4101 Havre 12-5 M M
Taijin Maru 3642 Japan 12-5 O S Kaisha
11 C/o Benares 6720 Karachi 18-5 K N
12 Neuenfels 4996 NF NF L Edwards
14 Karanija 4646 Durban 11-5 M M
16 Fianona 3371 Port Said for orders 11-5 L Dreyfus

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Keifuku Maru 4241 Karachi 13-5 O S Kaisha
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 12-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalavihar 3381 NF NF Scindia S N
C/R Jalamani 2346 Rangoon NF Scindia S N
G Haideri 912 Karachi 12-5 S Hassum
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 14-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Jumoria 6-5-38 P and O S N
Warfield 11-5-38 M M
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Malaja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 11-5-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
City of New Castle 14-5-38 F E Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Riv 12-5-38 L Triestino
Barpeta 12-5-38 M M
Neunfels 10-5-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-5-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 10-5-38 M M
Jaladuta 11.5-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-5-38 M M
Nalgora 5-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgar 11-5-38 M M
Moolta[illegible] 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K N
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Adams 10-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Riv 13-5-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kumishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-5-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Malaja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Vasna 12-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalamohan 14-5-38 Scindia S N
Mapin Sanudo 10-5-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Durban 10-5-38 K Nixon

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Bhutan 9-5-38
S S President Adams 9-5-38
S S Vasna 9-5-38
S S Kalavati 9-5-38
S S Netravati 9-5-38
S S Sonavati 9-5 38
S S Begum 10-5-38
S S Jalamani 10-5-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 11.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam; 25 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 680 bags linseed oil cake P M Kataria; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 134 bags gr nut kernels K M Nathoo; 10 cases curry powder E Spinner; 250 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 325 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 150 bales cotton waste oily C Jairam; 25 bales cotton fly Barot Bros, 100 bales raw wool Ralli Bros; 55 bags kang grain K Devji

For Marseilles: 75 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg: 91 bags gum B Jaffer; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 27 bales gum D Mavji; 30 bales raw cotton Bombay; 146 bales raw wool Ralli Bros.

For Piracus: 296 bags linseed O S Trading.

For Gdynia: 5[illegible] bales raw cotton C K Kaisha

For Antwerp: 20 bags fennel seed A P Gupta; 55 bales raw cotton A Podar; 220 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 25 bales raw wool Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 252 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand.

For Gothenburg: 58 bales cotton fly Champaklal.

S S Riv for Genoa: 1000 bags beryl ore Cox and Kings; 605 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 110 bales raw cotton Vol Bros.

For Fiume: 330 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 55 bales raw cotton Vol Bros.

For Marseilles: 100 bags gum A Abdulla; 125 bags turmeric G Gokalchand; 1280 bags gr nut kernels P Haridas.

For Trieste: 550 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 55 bales raw cotton L O Vora; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart.

For Galaty: 167 bags gum B Jaffer.

For Alexandretta: 120 bales cotton grey yarn S J David.

For Famagusta: 18 bales cotton grey yarn S J David.

For Tripoli: 20 bales cotton grey yarn S J David.

For Venice: 125 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 375 bales raw cotton S T Products; 330 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 664 bags groundnuts B Dwarkadas; 246 bags gr nut seed R Ratilal; 1736 bags gr nut kernel K M Nathoo; 1000 bags lentils S M Rajgor; 1000 bags lentils Cotton Agents; 1200 bags oil cake meal H Manilal; 2090 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake Cotton Agents; 8 bales goat skins raw M R Shaffi; 14 bales goat skins tanned M R Abdulla; 7 bales goat skins dry salted D Abraham; 29 bales cow hides tanned H A Mahomed; 16 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyce; 26 dms castor oil S M Rajgor; 20 htds chutney F Nowroji; 124 bags turmeric E Mauji; 8 cases bristles D Abraham; 12 cases bristles Imperial Bank of India; 58 bags gum N Muljee; 100 cases cashew kernels A P Gupta; 9 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 20 cases fish bones N P Master; 56 cases isubgul husks F Ibrahim; 6 bales sheep skins M R Shaffi.

For Quebec: 3600 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor.

For Ghent: 62 bales raw cotton Vol. Bros.

For Merssins: 74 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Alexandretta: 23 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel.

S S Nalgora for Antwerp: 34 bags old buffalo pickers P Kasambhai; 55 bales raw cotton P Hirachand; 125 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

For Havre: 440 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

For Dunkerk: 60 bales raw cotton A Podar.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayto..

S S Taiju Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 500 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton A Podar; 400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha 500 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS

S S Vasna Agent M Mackenzie from Basrah: 1164 bags mash; 4909 bags wet dates.

From Karachi: 685 bags wheat; 130 bags sooji; 250 bags gram chuni; 82 bags gram; 100 bags barley; 162 bales cotton.

S S Itinda Agent M Mackenzie from

(Continued in Col. 5)

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT ON N. Y. COTTON 'CHANGE

RAINS IN TEXAS AND DELAY IN FARMING OPERATIONS

May Liquidation In Sympathy With Stock Market

Bombay, May 11.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market was inactive but steadier on better Liverpool cables and the absence of foreign selling with foreign orders on both sides. The market was quiet with narrow price movement.

The market opened steady with Southern offering light and liquidation and some Liverpool selling which were well taken by further rains in Texas and complaints of delay in farming operations. May liquidation against eleven notices widened May discount and resulted in considerable switching to later months. The market later reacted partially on May liquidation in sympathy with the stock market.

At the opening July was quoted 4 points up at 8.71 and prices improved further by 5 points on increased buying and July was quoted 8.76 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined 9 points to 8.67 and the market closed unchanged to 3 points up. Spot cotton closed unchanged at 8.67c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.84c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with July 8.67. Speculative buying and short covering on improvement of overseas markets offset hedging of outside growths. Later on there was American straddle buying and trade calling which found offerings light. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 4.78d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered buying in this section. Giza futures improved 2 to 2 points and Uppers futures closed one to three points higher. The Alexandria market was steady and closed at a rise of 17 points to unchanged.

SPENDING PROGRAMME.

Messrs. Rathai and Co. state:—

Although President Roosevelt had announced to carryout the spending programme within 18 months, the New York market had rapidly advanced on this announcement on presumption that it will be immediately put into operation. But this presumption proved incorrect and disappointed longs had to liquidate their purchases.

The bullish effect caused by the announcement of President's programme and the subsequent decline in prices due to delay in execution of the same induce us to believe that there was absence of any other bullish factor except the spending programme.

No definite news about the further developments in the spending programme have yet been received, but many persons appear to be confident that it will be put into effect and that when it is carried out its effect on the market will be favourable.

U. S. A. MILLS.

The condition of the mills in U.S.A. is still good, and it is reported that the policy of curtailment of activity still continues.

As regards weather, the reports throughout the week have shown that it has remained favourable and there is no cause of anxiety for the new crop as yet.

The change in the value of the French Currency caused some bearish effect on the American markets, though reports received after this indicate that the tripartite monetary agreement between France, Britain and U.S.A. will continue. The French Government have devalued the Franc and have fixed its value at 179 Francs to the Sterling.

Speculation is rife about the object of Hitler's visit to Italy. Some hidden move seems to be scented in the meeting of these two powerful dictators, and this appears to have once again added to the anxiety of the European Powers

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

For the present attention of all European states is focussed on Czechoslovakia and it guessed that the interview between the said two dictators may be in that connection. In the talks going on between Britain and France also the question of Czechoslovakia seems to have engaged their attention. Both Britain and France have sent notes to Czechoslovakia recommending it to give German minority as much concession as possible consistent with its independence.

What will be the position if Hitler attacks Czechoslovakia? This question appears to be causing difficulty in the present political situation. Unless this problem is solved, it will continue to effect the markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-15 a.m.)	8.76+09
New York July lowest (2-45 p.m.)	8.67
Liverpool July highest	4.72+06
Liverpool July lowest	4.67+01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Cable received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros:

Improvement in securities helped cotton; only selling, reversing straddles and hedging foreign growths. Trade buying spasmodic.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Some hedge selling against foreign growth better trade support but market likely influenced action securities.

Liverpool wheat: The U. S. A. Department of Agricultural Bureau estimates the winter wheat crop at 754 million bushels.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

'May liquidation. Demand checked by expectations of favourable weekly weather report'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 10

July	8.67
October	8.70+02
December	8.74+03
January	8.75+03
March	8.80+03
Middling Spot	8.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 10

May	8.74+01
July	8.82+02
October	8.85+02
Middling Spot	8.84

NEW YORK

New York, May 10

11-00 A.M. RANGES July	8.73/8.73
October	8.75/8.75
December	8.77/8.77
NOON CALL July	8.71
October	8.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 10

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 10

May	4.66+07
June	4.69+06
July	4.71+05
August	4.74+04
September	4.77+04
October	4.80+04
November	4.81+03
December	4.83+03
January	4.85+03
February	4.87+03
March	4.89+03
Middling Spot	4.79+08
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
May	4.69
October	4.78

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 10

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	36/3
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	33

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 10

Broach A/M 1938 opening 158 3/4 highest 159 3/4 lowest 158 3/4 closing 159 3/4

Broach J/A opening 160 7/8 highest 162 1/8 lowest 160 7/8 closing 161 7/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 172 7/8 highest 173 7/8 lowest 172 7/8 closing 173 7/8

Oomra May opening 142 highest 142 3/4 lowest 142 closing 142 1/2

Oomra July opening 144 3/8 highest 145 lowest 144 3/8 closing 144 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 154 1/2 highest 154 1/2 lowest 154 closing 154

Bengal May opening 118 highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 117 3/4

Bengal July opening 120 3/8 highest 120 3/8 lowest 120 1/4 closing 120 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 128 1/2 highest 129 1/2 lowest 128 1/2 closing 129 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/2

Tenders: 9-5-1938 Broach 2,650; Oomra 50; Bengal 150

Total to date Broach 28,100; Oomra 850; Bengal 2,550

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 11

May	217.90+70
July	206.50
September	208.40—10
November	208.40+50

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 103 October 118 December 120 January 123 March 126 at cross rate 4.97 7/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 158/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.63 Rs. 43 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 161 Liverpool July 4.68 Rs. 42 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 173 Liverpool May 1939 4.91 Rs. 40 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 161 New York July 8.67 Rs. 32 3/4 at cross rate 4.97 7/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 173 New York March 8.80 Rs. 23 3/4 at cross rate 4.97 7/16

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 10

GIZA— Spot	6.98+6
May	6.31—6
July	6.46+6
October	6.61+2
November	6.61+2
January 1939	6.67+2
March	6.74+2
UPPERS— Spot	5.60—0
May	5.58+1
July	5.65+3
October	5.68+1
November	5.73+1
January 1939	5.78—1
March	5.83+1

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 11

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 161/8 for Broach J/A delivery and prices declined to Rs. 161 under scattered liquidation. Later on there was slightly improved enquiry and prices rallied to Rs. 161/8. The tone of the market was barely steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened quiet at a loss of 5 points and the local market remained steady with offerings light. Later on Liverpool market was 8 points down and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G— Broach A/M 1938	159 2 0
Broach J/A 1938	161 10 0
Broach A/M 1939	173 6 0
Fine M G— Oomra May 193.	142 12 0
Oomra July 1938	144 12 0
Oomra D/J 1939	154 4 0
F G M G— Bengal May 1938	117 8 0
Bengal July 1938	119 10 0
Bengal D/J 1939	129 0 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy

Central: Partly cloudy and warmer

Western: Partly cloudy and warmer.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 11.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.— Bengal U.P.	...	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	...	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	...	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	...	
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...	
C. P. No. 2	156	153	150	147	...	
Broach No. 2	...	164	162	160	158	
Punjab-Ame.	...	184	181	178	175	
Surat	...	217	214	211	208	
Rajpipla	...	210	207	204	201	
Navsari	...	223	220	217	214	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 11.

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	122/23
Bengal F.G.	119/20
C. P. 1	152/57
C. P. 2	147/48
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	142/44
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	132/36
Jalna/Sailu	134/38
Burwah/Sanavad	147/48
Khandwa	147/49
Harda/Khirkiya	147/49
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	138/42
Broach	161/63
Punjab 4 F.	176/81
Punjab 289F.	209/14
Sindh N. T.	194/99
Kampala	269/70
Jinja	257/58
Navsari	222/24

Indian Cotton Figures

Liverpool, May 11.

Weather cold in entire Belt, light rains in South Texas. Forecast Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	107	50,737	203,689
Central India	220	41,080	322,784
Barsi and Nagar	425	142,927	168,496
Hyderabad-Gaorani	97	39,604	97,109
Berar	267	308,887	552,210
Central Provinces	236	68,584	111,858
Total Oomras	1,352	651,819	1,456,146
Dholera	773	85,633	97,361
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,463
Rajputana		14,718	84,084
Sind-Punjab	865	500,949	313,770
Broach	2,108	222,884	308,783
Coompta and Dharwar	420	33,330	44,346
Westerns-Northerns	33	16,861	31,466
Cocoanada		13	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,149	8,827
American		173,044	10,932
Egyptian, African and Sudan	712	363,898	300,748
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	6,263	2,069,223	2,666,103

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 5th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		1,887 209,893	373,372
Japan and China	4,420	522,676	1,126,850
Coast Ports	400	49,343	26,179
Up-country by Rail		275,940	203,198
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,340	8,617
Total	6,707	1,075,292	1,738,216

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 11.

	To-day	Total
Broach	2000	30100
Bengal	100	2550
Oomra	400	1350

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1937-38	1936-37
F.P. Bales Receipts to date 10-5-38	7588000	6589000
Receipts Yesterday 10-5-38	3000	9000
Exports to date 10-5-38	5373000	5147000
Stock at Ports 6-4-38	2746000	1556000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-4-38	2260000	1252000
Stock at Liverpool 6-4-38	1215000	940000
Visible Supply 6-4-38	6677000	4364000
Quantity in sight 6-4-38	13028000	12366000
Quantity out of sight 6-4-38	923000	1125000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 11

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate declined 2 points at 177.76. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.97 7/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 18 11/16d. There was American trade buying while India bought and sold. The market was quiet but steady with buyers at fixed prices who were satisfied. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged to 20 points up. Shanghai T T on London we quoted 0/11 3/4. The local market was quiet to-day but prices fluctuated within a narrow range in silver market. The gold market was firm on active buying and covering and prices firmed up.

GOLD

Ready	35 0 3
Vaishakh delivery	35 0 6
Vaishakh tejimandi	0 1 0
Jeth delivery	35 0 9
Jeth tejimandi	0 3 3

SILVER

Ready	49 9 0
Vaishakh delivery	49 8 0
Vaishakh tejimandi	0 5 0
Jeth delivery	49 4 6
Jeth tejimandi	0 14 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 10

May	42.95
July	42.70+20
September	42.30

LONDON SILVER

London, May 10

Spot	18 11/16
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 10

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-9 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, May 10

Copper	£39 7 6
Lead	£15 0 0
Spelter	£13 6 3
Tin	£168 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 11.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-0-0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 10.

June	£10-3-9.
July	£10-6-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 11.

Groundnuts May— Opening	27 3 6
Highest	27 7 0
Lowest	27 3 0
Closing	27 6 6
Groundnuts Aug.— Opening	28 3 0
Highest	28 7 0
Lowest	28 2 3
Closing	28 6 0
Castorseeds May— Opening	30 9 0
Highest	30 13 0
Lowest	30 8 0
Closing	30 13 0
Castorseeds Sept.— Opening	31 8 0
Highest	31 11 0
Lowest	31 6 6
Closing	31 11 0
Cottonseeds May— Opening	17 8 9
Highest	17 9 6
Lowest	17 8 6
Closing	17 9 0
Cottonseeds Sept.— Opening	18 4 9
Highest	18 5 6
Lowest	18 4 3
Closing	18 5 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 10.

May	79 1/4d.
July	78 1/2d.
October	76 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 10.

May	dol 0.79 5/8.
July	dol 0.77 3/4.
September	dol 0.78 5/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 10

August ..... sh. 5 3/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 11.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.

Shipment June Rs. 4-14.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-14-6.

Shipment Oct-Dec. 4-15-3.

Kesa Rs. 12-4.

Saraya Rs. 12.

Java Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, May 10.

July	1.94.
September	1.96.
January	1.98.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 11.

Wheat	17,510 cwts.
Linseed	29,669 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	875 cwts.
Gingellyseed	245 cwts.
Poppyseed	692 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,323 cwts.
Castorseed	1,750 cwts.
Rice	17,795 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,071 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,987 cwts.
Gram	4,475 cwts.
Joowar	1,102 cwts.
Barley	978 cwts.
Bajree	661 cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,070 cwts.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	103/1
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/13
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes (Cash)	98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bond	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/7

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	113/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118/8
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 11

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Near

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m. on Thursday and will remain entirely closed on Friday.

27/32 (July Dec.)

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 270 3/4

Bank's buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310

Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 70 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.97 1/4 10th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 11th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 11th instant

Shanghai London 0/11 3/4 11th instant

Java London 8.97 11th instant

London Paris 177.76 10th instant

London Belgium 29.58 1/4 10th instant

London Switzerland 21.77 1/2 10th instant

London Berlin 12.38 3/4 10th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 3/8 10th instant

London New York 4.97 1/2 10th instant

London Amsterdam 8.98 1/8 10th instant

London Italy 94.57 10th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £6-19-10 9th instant

Gold £6-19-9 1/2 10th instant

Silver London Ready 18 11/16 9th instant

Silver London Ready 18 11/16 10th instant

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 9th instant

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 10th instant

Silver New York Readyd 43 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 10th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 10

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 8th/9th May	8,665
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	2,062,980
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,662,601
Decrease	599,641

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 10

SAKELS— May	12.08—0
July	12.25+5
ASHMOUNI— June	9.71+7
August	9.85+17
GIZA— May	11.51+9
July	11.96+10

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 10

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	6
Sellers	6
October December	6 1/16d.

SMALL TURNOVER IN SHARE BAZAR

LAST MOMENT HITCH OVER CLEARING

Market Quietly Steady

BOMBAY: May 11.

Although the clearing looked like satisfactory, it was surprising to know this morning that two members had failed to pay up in full their liabilities. The sum involved was a small one and we learn that one member has made compromise, while the other was unable to arrange, which may result in defalcation.

This eleventh hour unexpected development was responsible for suspension of forward trading in the market at the usual time. On enquiries, it is said that Bulls are losing month after month and resources of weak dealers have exhausted. This deplorable state of the market is a positive proof for the early adoption of margin system which will save both brokers and dealers from taking undue risks.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was easier with scattered realising, which resulted in a decline of Dol. 1-1/8 in U. S. Steel shares and Dol. 7/8 in Anaconda. Operators are reluctant to follow up the market, pending clarification of the economic outlook and the return of President Roosevelt to Washington is likely to result in important developments.

The general feeling in the market was shaky and the open interest of the member who failed to meet liabilities was liquidated by auction as per new rules, which provide against settlement by individual parties concerned. This process took up some time and members were awaiting resumption of Forward trading after the completion of the liquidating process. This last moment hitch was responsible for suspension of normal business.

Later on Forward Business was resumed at 2-35 p.m. and the market closed at 3 p.m. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 940 and declined to Rs. 930, but rallied to Rs. 935. At this level the market was steady and finally closed at Rs. 940. Cotton Mill shares were quiet with a scattered business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 11.

100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	366 14
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	793 12
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	229 6
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	223 2
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	136 4
100 COORLA (Rs. 5)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10))	362 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	123 12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	142 8
1,000 Hindustan	1,600 0
100 Indore	48 12

TRADING IN SHARES

The share market will remain open for one hour on Thursday and will remain entirely closed on Friday.

100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	246 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,015 0
250 Model	49 4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	190 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	73 8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	186 4
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40)	802 0
BANKS. 50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,555 0
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	385 0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-15-6
CEMENTS. 100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	115 12
INSURANCE. 100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 6
20 Mercantile	54 8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	37 14
200 Oriental	4,325 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 2
ELECTRIC. 100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	132 8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1427 8
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12 10
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8) XD	123 /
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	140 0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10 14
100 Karachi (4)	222 8
100 Poona (4)	206 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	151 4
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1345 0
RAILWAYS. 500 Ahmedabad Prantij	940 0
100 C. Province	102 0
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	98 12
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 8
100 Sara Sirajpunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	717 8
MININGS 9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 7
2 sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6) XD	2 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28 2
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	40 4
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	940 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	224 0
MISCELLANEOUS 100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	296 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	140 0
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 5)	855 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	219 6
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	500 0
50 Do. Contry (Rs. 8)	176 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-9
50 B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	91 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130 10
50 I. Invest Trust	40 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	61 0
15 Scindia	17 15
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27 14
PREFERENCE 7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	69 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	204 6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES 3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Bhola...	... 4
6 p.c. Tat... (Late... and sh...	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 11

Bombay Dyeing 795 790 793

Century 228 229

Central India 225 226 223

Kohinoor 246

New Great 186 193 190

Simplex 73 72 72/8

Swadeshi 186 187 186

Associated Cement 114/8 115/4 115/12

Tata Hydro 150 151

Tata Power 1335 1337 1345

Tram Ord 123/12 123/7

T Steel Defd 940 930 935 932 940

T Steel Ord 224 222 223 224

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 169/8 169/4

Bellapur 141 140

Steam 216/4 219/6

B Burma 302 497 500

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Kani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	29
Amr Forn Power Com	4
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	53
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	20
Electric Bond Common	3
American Tel and Tel	132 1/2
Western Union Telg	23 1/4
Canadian Pacific Rly	6
New York Central Railway	13 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway	15
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	88
Aviation Corporation	4
Schenley Dist dol 5 1/2 Pfd	67
Ludlum Steel	15
Republic Steel	12 1/2
United S Steel	45
United S Smelting	57
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Chrysler Motors	46
General Motors	31 3/4
General Electric	35 3/4
Union Carbide	68 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Socony Oil	13 1/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24
Sun Life of Canada	412
Houdaille Hershey dol 2 1/2	20
Gillett Safety dol 5 Pfd	58

After further easier market expect a rally. Turnover 1 million shares. U. S. Steel Corp shipments of finished steel for the month 501972 tons.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 11.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.— June	108 0 0
August	106 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.— June	123 0 0
August	123 0 0
Yarn No 20 1/2s.— June	164 0 0
August	163 0 0

LINSEED OIL

London May 10

Linseed oil naked London per cwt May sellers	23/10 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May June sellers	23/10 1/2

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1938

CRESCENT
METAL POLISH
British & Best
FOR BRASS AND OTHER METALS
SAVES Labour
SAVES Money
RELIANCE TRADING CO.
BOMBAY 2.

MYSORE FIGURES IN JUHU TALKS

Subhas Closeted With Mahatma

SARDAR REPORTS ON FLAG STRUGGLE

Gandhiji Posts Congress Chief With Issues Discussed In Talks With Jinnah

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND PARTY ARRIVED IN BOMBAY BY THE PUNJAB MAIL THIS MORNING.

Mahatmaji was received at the Dadar Station by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and others.

Despite the tiresome journey Gandhiji stood the strain well and appeared cheerful as he got down from the train. It appears there was high blood-pressure when he started from Peshawar. At Delhi the heat became so oppressive that khus-khus tatties were used to cover the windows of the small third-class compartment in which Gandhiji travelled.

On arriving Gandhiji drove off to Juhu accompanied by Sardarji, Subhas Babu and Acharya Kripalani.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai told a representative of the 'Chronicle' that there were crowds all along the route upto Lahore. After that Gandhiji had some rest, but at Delhi Gandhiji felt uncomfortable owing to excessive heat and his compartment had to be kept cool by means of tatties all-round. Subsequent rest had given him much relief and his blood-pressure had come down this morning.

On arrival at Juhu, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani were closeted with Mahatma Gandhi for about half an hour, during which period, it is understood, that Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani acquainted Gandhiji and the Congress President about the developments in Mysore following the firing at Viduraswatham, the Sardar is stated to have informed Gandhiji and the Congress President of what he thought about the firing incident as also the Flag controversy and the views of both the Congress authorities and the Government on the question of Flag and Reforms Committee.

Later Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani left Juhu and the Congress President was closeted with Gandhiji, when the latter is stated to have informed Sjt. Bose of what transpired between him and Mr. Jinnah, when he last met him. Fully posted with the data, Subhas Babu met the President of the Muslim League at his residence at 3 p.m. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, before leaving Juhu, held telephonic conversations with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad with question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mahatmaji who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday after completing his Frontier tour is seen leaving Dadar Railway Station for Juhu.

Premier Rajaji snapped at Dadar.

Bomb Burst In Bannu

BANNU, May 11.

Last night a bomb exploded inside a house in the city adjoining the police station Searches and arrests are being made in this connection. Nine Hindu and Sikh youths have already been arrested under Section 4 of the Explosive Act.—A. P.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

LUCKNOW: May 11.

The U. P. Government have appointed a committee to inquire into the possibilities of introducing military training in schools and colleges in the Province.

The Committee is composed of five experts.—United Press

ACTING GOVERNOR OF BIHAR

T. A. Stewart To Assume Office On May 16

PATNA, (By Mail).

The following official communique has been issued:—

On the departure of His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K. C. S.I., C. I. E., I. C. S., to assume office of the Acting Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., will assume office of the Acting Governor of Bihar at Patna, on Monday, the 16th May, 1938, at 9 a.m.

Tea Garden Manager Assaulted

Workmen On Strike: Police Rushing To Spot

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The European Manager of Sonajuli Tea Garden is reported to have been assaulted by coolies who struck work.

The situation is considered to be serious. The district police force has been requisitioned and the Deputy Commissioner has proceeded to the spot.—A. P. I.

TENANTS MURDER ZAMINDAR

LUCKNOW, May 11.

Mr. Jangirai Thakur, a Zamindar, was murdered, it is alleged, in broad daylight by about 300 tenants in the village of Banspur, in the Maharajganj Tehsil, wires the Gorakhpur correspondent of the "Pioneer."

The correspondent adds that Mr. Thakur, accompanied by six persons, went to the village to collect rent. His companions who tried to protect him, also received serious injuries. One of them is lying in a precarious condition.

The police soon arrived at the spot and arrested 42 persons. Investigations are proceeding and more arrests are likely to be made.

Congress leaders including Mr. Shibbanlal Saksena M.L.A. arrived at the scene of occurrence.—United Press.

A Close-up view of Mahatmaji leaving Dadar

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Rangoon Govt.'s Decision To Order Release Of Fresh Batch

RANGOON, May 10.

As the Government has decided to order the release of those imprisoned for political offences and in connection with the rebellion. Arrangements are in progress for the release of a fresh batch of them.

It is learnt that Pongyi U Jageinda who is undergoing imprisonment in the Alipore Jail, will shortly be released and it is believed orders to that effect has already been passed by the Burma Government.—United Press.

"C. R." AND AZAD IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived this morning in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Prime Minister, Madras, arrived this morning by the Madras Express, to attend the Prime Ministers' Conference.

Sjt. Gobind Ballabh Pant, Premier, United Provinces, and Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier North Western Frontier Province have, it is understood, informed Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay, that they will be arriving in Bombay to-morrow. They will be guests of Mr. Kher.

The Premiers of other Congress Provinces are expected to be in the City by to-morrow morning.

Savarkar's Warning To Bengal Premier

LAHORE, May 10.

"Premier Fazlul Huq of Bengal takes pride in calling himself and his coreligionists tigers and lions. Let him please himself with that.

"But the challenge he has thrown at us, I declare, is acceptable to us. We, Hindus, take pride in being called men."

Thus observed Barrister Vinayakrao Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, while addressing a meeting at the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore, and referring to the speech of the Bengal Premier at the last special session of the Muslim League held recently at Calcutta.

"We are men," stressed Mr. Savarkar, and added: "Everyone knows that men have always driven away tigers and lions. Let Fazlul Huq, the tiger, be afraid of his future.

"One man with a whip in hand controls scores of lions and tigers in a circus, and these beasts obey their master wonderfully well.—United Press.

FOUR C. P. MINISTERS RESIGN

Coming To Bombay To Meet Working Committee

JUBBULPORE, May 11.

It is understood that four C. P. Ministers (three from Mahakoshal) Pandit V. Ravishanker Shukla, Education Minister, Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra, Local Self-Government Minister, Mr. Durgashanker Mehta Finance Minister and Mr. P. B. Gole, Excise Minister, have submitted their resignations to Dr. N B. Khare, Premier of the C. P.

Mr. Mohamed Shareef, the Minister for Law, may also resign but he is awaiting the verdict of the Mukerjee Enquiry.

All the four Ministers are leaving for Bombay to-day in the company of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to represent their case before the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE STATE CONGRESS CONDEMN MYSORE FIRING

(From A Correspondent.)

TRAVANCORE, (By Mail.)

A general body meeting of the Travancore State Congress met on May 5 in the Congress Office premises Mr. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, President of the State Congress presiding.

Prominent leaders from all parts of the State were present.

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:

The resignations of Messrs. P. S Nataraja Pillai and V. Atchutha Menon from the Working Committee were accepted.

The Travancore State Congress expresses its appreciation for the bold resistance offered to the autocratic rule in Mysore by the Mysore State Congress and sympathises with the aspirations of the people of Mysore for the establishment of Responsible Government and protection of civil liberties.

The Travancore State Congress strongly condemns the action of the Mysore authorities in firing at a crowd of unarmed and non-violent people and expresses its deep feelings of condolence to the families of these who bravely faced death at Viduraswatham for the sake of their honour and liberty.

The Travancore State Congress demand of every one in the State to work up the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress

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Recruiting for regular army in Britain runs at high levels compared with last year. Figures for London area in the last week show the number of enlistments more than double than that in the corresponding week in the last year.

The Ethiopian Legation in London has announced that Haile Selassie is enroute to Geneva.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

I CAN'T BELIEVE THAT FAWKES AND BAYLES WERE MURDERED, INSPECTOR WADE!
THEY WERE, CREWE, --AND YOU DO BELIEVE IT --- AND YOU KNOW THAT YOU'RE MARKED, TOO--AND SO AM I!
BUT HAMON IS DEAD - HANGED! HOW CAN HE KILL US FROM THE GRAVE?
HOW DID HE KILL THE OTHERS?
THERE IS ONLY ONE ANSWER---A BAND OF MEN, SWORN TO AVENGE HIM ---THAT'S WHAT HE CALLED "THE GALLOWS' HAND"!
PARDON ME --- THE TELEPHONE MAN IS HERE--
OH, YES-- YOU CALLED BEFORE--
WON'T TAKE A MOMENT, SIR--I JUST GOTTA INSTALL THIS NEW 'PHONE ON YOUR DESK!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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